

## Reagan Admits 'I Was Wrong' In Not Heeding 2 Aides on Iran

By Steven V. Roberts  
New York Times Service  
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan said today that he should have listened to two of his cabinet officers when they told him to stop selling arms to Iran.

In his weekly Saturday radio address, Mr. Reagan said that Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger had "advised me strongly not to pursue the initiative."

The president said he had weighed their advice and then rejected it, thinking the sale "was worth the risk."

"As we now know, it turned out

they were right and I was wrong," Mr. Reagan said.

His statement Saturday is the latest step in a long and arduous journey by Mr. Reagan, as he has grappled for the past four months to understand the impact, and the implications, of the Iran arms sale and the subsequent diversion of profits to the Nicaraguan rebels.

While Mr. Reagan went further Saturday than he had previously in admitting his own errors, friends and advisers of his say he is following a strategy aimed at controlling the political damage caused by a scandal that was threatening to swamp his presidency.

They say that in private Mr. Reagan remains unrepentant about the arms sale. Some of his friends even believe he would do it again, if he felt there was a chance of gaining the release of American hostages still held in Lebanon.

"I think he privately still holds to his initial conviction — that the policy was well worth it," said former Senator Paul Laxalt of Nevada, one of Mr. Reagan's most trusted advisers.

He and other friends and advisers who discussed the president's state of mind last week provide an unusually frank and detailed glimpse into the emotional life of a president as he faced the gravest crisis of his political career.

What they describe is a despondent and demoralized man, who had conquered the capital for six years, and now saw his political power, and historic legacy, starting to crack and crumble.

As his attempt to revive his presidency reached a climax, Mr. Reagan gave a speech March 4, broadcast on television and radio, in which he accepted the highly critical findings of a special review board that studied the arms sales and the subsequent diversion of funds to the Nicaraguan rebels. But it is becoming increasingly clear that in the address, Mr. Reagan hid some of his true feelings.

For example, the board criticized Mr. Shultz and Mr. Weinberger as distancing themselves from the Iran affair and not protecting the president from its risks. In his speech Saturday, the president took issue with that conclusion, saying, "They discharged their responsibilities as my advisers and as my subordinates."

The two cabinet officers had asked Mr. Reagan to include a similar passage in the March 4 speech, but he declined on the ground that taking exception to any of the board's findings would dilute the image of conciliation he was trying to convey. On Saturday, both cabinet officers said they welcomed the president's "generous" remarks.

On a more basic issue, Mr. Reagan has said that although his initial purpose in selling arms to Iran was to open relations with that country, the operation "deteriorated" into an arms-for-hostages trade. The special review board disagreed, saying that the affair was a trade for hostages from the outset and that the arms sale should never have been made.

It is this central conclusion that Mr. Reagan still refuses to accept in his own mind, friends and advisers say.

"He doesn't think he made a mistake," said a Republican strategist.

See REAGAN, Page 6

## Baker Acts to Put Focus On Arms Control, Deficit

By Lou Cannon  
and David Hoffman  
Washington Post Service  
WASHINGTON — In two weeks as White House chief of staff, Howard H. Baker Jr. has adopted a conciliatory approach toward the Democratic-controlled Congress and sought to restore arms control and deficit reduction as President Ronald Reagan's principal agenda items during his final two years in office.

"We want to make things work, plain and simple," said an official familiar with Mr. Baker's strategy.

To that end, Mr. Baker has involved Mr. Reagan in meetings with White House officials and Republican leaders that were commonplace in his first term but have been rare since his re-election. On Thursday, for the first time in exactly four months, Mr. Reagan is scheduled to hold a news conference.

Mr. Baker is also immersed in an examination of White House budget strategy to determine whether it is possible to work out an accommodation with Congress and avoid a bruising political battle.

In recent months Mr. Reagan's enunciated goals of deficit reduction and progress toward U.S.-Soviet arms accords have been submerged by the Iran-contra affair and a widely diffused White House agenda that has excited little public or congressional attention.

But officials said the president has become convinced that arms control negotiations with the Soviet Union should be a centerpiece of his final 22 months in office. They said he has decided to give a nationally televised speech early next month on foreign policy, emphasizing U.S.-Soviet relations.



Howard H. Baker Jr.

Mr. Baker, in an interview Friday, said he "inferred" from Mr. Reagan's frequent references to arms control that it was "a deep first item on his agenda."

A Republican strategist said the recent Soviet proposal, offering to negotiate a treaty removing intermediate-range missiles from Europe without linking it to other agreements, "opens some very nice options that weren't there two and a half weeks ago."

White House officials acknowledge that it remains to be seen whether the president can rebound, personally and politically, and take advantage of these and other options.

Despite the efforts of Mr. Baker and the national security adviser, Frank C. Carlucci, to refocus the president's attention on the main items of his second-term agenda, Mr. Reagan at times still seems

See BAKER, Page 6

As his attempt to revive his presidency reached a climax, Mr. Reagan gave a speech March 4, broadcast on television and radio, in which he accepted the highly critical findings of a special review board that studied the arms sales and the subsequent diversion of funds to the Nicaraguan rebels. But it is becoming increasingly clear that in the address, Mr. Reagan hid some of his true feelings.

For example, the board criticized Mr. Shultz and Mr. Weinberger as distancing themselves from the Iran affair and not protecting the president from its risks. In his speech Saturday, the president took issue with that conclusion, saying, "They discharged their responsibilities as my advisers and as my subordinates."

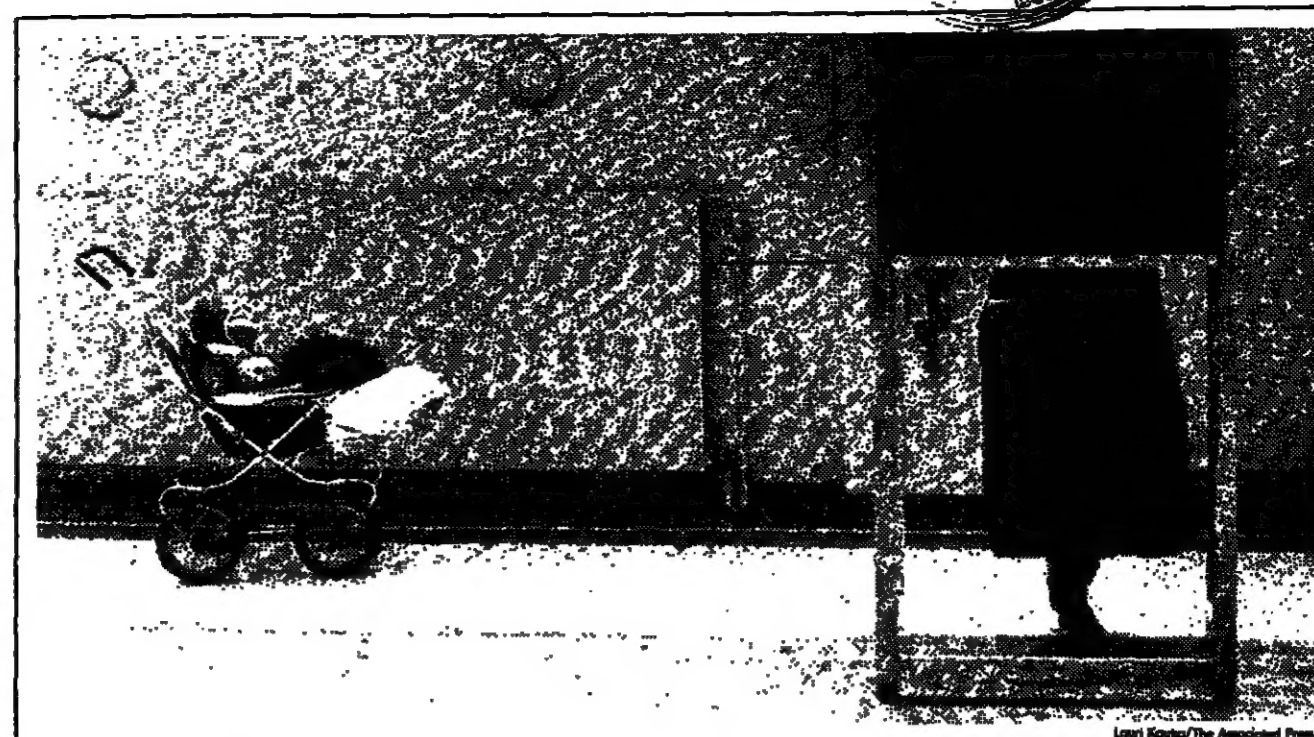
The two cabinet officers had asked Mr. Reagan to include a similar passage in the March 4 speech, but he declined on the ground that taking exception to any of the board's findings would dilute the image of conciliation he was trying to convey. On Saturday, both cabinet officers said they welcomed the president's "generous" remarks.

On a more basic issue, Mr. Reagan has said that although his initial purpose in selling arms to Iran was to open relations with that country, the operation "deteriorated" into an arms-for-hostages trade. The special review board disagreed, saying that the affair was a trade for hostages from the outset and that the arms sale should never have been made.

It is this central conclusion that Mr. Reagan still refuses to accept in his own mind, friends and advisers say.

"He doesn't think he made a mistake," said a Republican strategist.

See REAGAN, Page 6



## Finns Begin Voting in Parliamentary Election

A child waited for his mother at the polling booth in Helsinki on Sunday, the first day of Finland's two-day parliamentary election. The conservative National Coalition Party appeared to be mounting a strong challenge to the Social Democratic

government of Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa. Surveys showed the conservatives trailing the Social Democrats by less than 1 percentage point. In all, 12 parties are contesting the election. Turnout was reportedly light amid widespread voter indifference.

## New Iran Missiles Raise Risk to Gulf Ships

By Bernard E. Trainor  
New York Times Service  
WASHINGTON — Iran has increased its threat to the flow of oil out of the Gulf by installing large land-based anti-ship missiles near the Strait of Hormuz, according to U.S. intelligence sources.

The missile system, which appears to be of a Chinese design known as HY-2, was spotted by U.S. intelligence within the last month. The HY-2 system is based on a Chinese-built version of the Soviet-designed missile known in the West as SS-N-2, or "Styx."

The missiles are reportedly at

two locations along the strait. Styx missiles carry warheads of about 1,000 pounds (453 kilograms) of high explosive and have a range of 25 to 50 miles, (40 to 80 kilometers) depending on the model.

This is enough to reach the shipping lanes in and out of the Gulf at the strait, which is 50 miles wide at its narrowest point.

"This could represent an escalation in the Gulf conflict," said Norman Polmar, a naval analyst. "These missiles are potentially capable of sinking an oil supertanker and blocking the channel."

The probability that Iran would

cut off the strait is limited by its own need to ship oil through the head of the Gulf, Kuwaiti backs Iraq in the war and is a major transshipment point for war material destined for Iraq.

Until the beginning of this year, most Iranian attacks against ships took place in daytime and consisted of bombing or rocket attacks by the Iranian air force.

Early in the year, however, the Iranians began to attack ships at night, with warships firing Italian-made "Sea Killer" missiles. While these missiles can damage a ship

See IRAN, Page 6

Kuwait, which is situated at the head of the Gulf, Kuwait backs Iraq in the war and is a major transshipment point for war material destined for Iraq.

Until the beginning of this year, most Iranian attacks against ships took place in daytime and consisted of bombing or rocket attacks by the Iranian air force.

Early in the year, however, the Iranians began to attack ships at night, with warships firing Italian-made "Sea Killer" missiles. While these missiles can damage a ship

See IRAN, Page 6

## A Tehran Victory on Northern Front

Captured Mountaintop Is About 60 Miles From Oil Center

By Patrick E. Tyler  
Washington Post Service  
GERDMAND HEIGHTS, Iraq — Iranian assault forces have overrun the Iraqi defenders of these frozen peaks in Iraq, giving Iran another military victory on Iraqi soil and potentially threatening Iraq's northern transportation routes and vital oil fields.

While the immediate strategic value of this snow-laden and isolated territory 12 miles (about 20 kilometers) inside Iraq is difficult to gauge, Iranian military officials described the Gerdmand promontory as "key terrain" for controlling the Iraqi valley that lies below, as well as the road to Rawanduz, where traffic now passes within clear sight of Iranian artillery spotters.

Since Iraq's largest oil fields and refining facilities are at Kirkuk, only 60 miles south of Rawanduz, the Iranian victory gives it a springboard against Iraq's most precious economic target.

The Iranian victory along the northern front has further strained Iraq's stretched defenses following intense battles in southern Iraq for

Basra, Iraq's second-largest city and capital of the oil-rich southern region.

The commander of Iran's 64th Urmijeh Division, whose troops now occupy this space 8,300 feet (about 2,500 meters) above sea level, would describe the operation's objective only in the broadest terms.

"Our goal was to destroy the enemy military machine, to weaken the enemy," said Colonel Amir Azarfar, who said he would not answer questions about Iranian intentions in the area because these were either military secrets or political matters.

The battlefield, visited after dawn Friday by a score of foreign correspondents invited by the Iranian Ministry of War Information, was hushed as an icy wind blew from the west. Rifle fire crackled intermittently in the distance, and Iranian sentries in garages kept their weapons trained on an Iraqi gun emplacement on a nearby ridge.

A dozen corpses of Iraqi soldiers lay in frozen contortions, their olive uniforms in sharp contrast

against the blanket of snow. Some of the bodies had been dumped off the cliffs to the ledge below.

The new Iranian garrison troops shivered in the freezing weather and burrowed deep into caves dug out of the walls along the trench line that is etched into the rim of the promontory. The caves belonged to the Iraqis who wintered here before their sudden expulsion.

Grimy army blankets served as doors to the caves, and off-duty soldiers foraged for kindling among discarded ammunition boxes.

Along the road where the Iranian troops advanced, Iraqi gunners also had lived in caves cut directly into the six-foot snow pack.

When the Iraqis attacked, according to an Iraqi prisoner, a 27-year-old medic, "the Iraqi soldiers ran away." Others stayed in their caves and "the Iraqis came and got them," he said.

Unused Iraqi ammunition belts and hand grenades were scattered throughout the trenches along with discarded helmets, gas masks, rocket canisters and ration tins. The bottoms of the trenches were frozen mud, and walking up their inclines was treacherous. In one stretch, the soldiers and reporters stepped around the body of an Iraqi half-buried and frozen into the floor of the trench.

Iranian officials displayed eight Soviet-made Iraqi tanks, all in good working order, that were abandoned by the fleeing Iraqis.

In all, Iran said it took 280 prisoners during the campaign and claimed to have inflicted 3,000 casualties on Iraqi defenders and

See GULF, Page 6



The Washington Post

## Klosk Freedom March In Budapest

BUDAPEST (Reuters) — More than 2,000 Hungarians marched Sunday in Budapest, applauding speeches calling for freedom, democracy and national independence. It was the first time in more than 30 years that the Communist authorities have tolerated such an open expression of dissent.

The key is "that people were allowed to make speeches," a Western analyst said. A similar march last year was broken up by the police.



It took Jean-Paul Belmondo four years to get from films back to the Paris stage — and a welcome usually reserved for rock stars. Page 14.

**GENERAL NEWS**  
■ Experts fear that synthetic fibers used to replace asbestos pose new hazards. Page 3.  
**SPORTS**  
■ Boris Becker lost the final match as Spain eliminated West Germany from the Davis Cup tennis tournament. Page 13.  
**BUSINESS/FINANCE**  
■ Jacques Delors, the EC leader, urged France to award control of CGCT communications company to Siemens. Page 7.

## Outside U.S. and Europe, AIDS Takes a Rising Toll

By Thomas Natter  
International Herald Tribune  
GENEVA — In India, tourists visiting for more than a month will soon undergo testing for the AIDS virus. In Japan, foreigners infected with AIDS may be banned from entering the country, and all blood donors may be tested. And in Uganda and Kenya, people visiting medical clinics are being advised to "love carefully."

As the number of cases of AIDS, or acquired immune deficiency syndrome, increases, scores of nations outside the already highly infected areas of North America and Western Europe are beginning to gear up for a battle against what is increasingly being described as a modern-day plague.

Latest figures made available by the World Health Organization in Geneva indicate that as of last week, more than 42,000 cases of AIDS had been diagnosed in 91 countries, in all parts of the world. The vast majority of cases, 31,384, were reported in the United States, with an additional 4,647 in Europe.

But figures from the rest of the world are beginning to catch up as awareness of the epidemic grows and detection programs gain speed.

Brazil has reported the world's third-highest total, with 1,012 cases, while 18 countries in Africa have reported a total of 2,804 cases. Oceania, including Australia and New Zealand, has reported more than 400 cases. And although Asia appears to be the least touched so far, 12 Asian countries have reported a total of 103 cases of AIDS.

"We essentially believe that all countries are involved to some extent in the AIDS pandemic," said Dr. Jonathan Mann, the American physician who heads the World Health Organization's anti-AIDS unit in Geneva. "The really important thing is for people to realize that this is a global problem and that it's a matter of degree, not its presence or absence."

The ways by which the disease is transmitted in North America and Europe are well known — the most common are through homosexual and bisexual contact, sharing of unsterilized needles by intravenous

drug users, and blood transfusions. But the diversity of social, cultural and sexual practices in the rest of the world presents a series of difficult problems to the governments slowly awakening to the problem and seeking ways of dealing with it, as well as to the World Health Organization.

See AIDS, Page 5



SPANIARDS PROTEST U.S. TROOPS — Thousands of demonstrators marched Sunday from Madrid to Torrejón de Ardoz to protest the U.S. military presence in Spain and Spain's membership in NATO. The protest coincided with the arrival of Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger in Spain for talks on the U.S. presence.

## Peer Pressure Holds Back Black School Achievers

By Marc Fisher  
Washington Post Service  
WASHINGTON — Katrina, a student at a local high school, works hard to keep her classmates from finding out she has a straight-A average.

She refused to take a test to recruit team members for a scholastic television quiz show until a teacher promised she would not have to join the team even if she received the top score.

Katrina is afraid of being called a "brainiac," the street term for academic achievers. A new study by an unidentified high school in a low-income District of Columbia neighborhood that is 99 percent black. It concludes that many black students limit their academic success so their peers will not think they are "acting white."

The district school superintendent, Floretta D. McKenzie, endorsed much of Ms. Fordham's theory.

"As we seek to improve achievement of urban blacks, there's only so much you can do with more teachers and books and so on," she said. "We're going to have to deal with the value structure, with

youngsters who don't see the reward for achieving."

She said she had seen too many students who scoffed at studying and believed that "somehow you're foolish if you make that commitment." To counter that attitude, some schools in the district have

increased efforts to boost the image of students who do well in school. At Eastern High School, the principal, Ralph Neal, gives four Student of the Month awards every month. The winners, top students who have been recommended by teachers, get \$15, a certificate, their picture on a plaque in the school lobby, lunch on Capitol Hill with Mr. Neal and a school board member, and breakfast with a Kwanzaa club.

Unfortunately, according to the study and to educators, obtaining skills has little appeal for many low-income black students.

Ms. Fordham said that resistance to achievement "arose partly because white Americans traditionally

Students are afraid of being called 'brainiacs,' the street term for those who do well academically.

See BLACK, Page 3

## Captors Extend Deadline

### Lebanese Group Renews Threat to Kill Frenchman

The Associated Press  
BEIRUT — The pro-Iranian terrorist organization that had threatened to execute a French hostage on Saturday said it has begun trying to kill the Frenchman and would "hand down the just sentence to execute him within 48 hours."

The Revolutionary Justice Organization delivered a two-page statement, handwritten in Arabic, to the independent Beirut newspaper *Al-Nahar* on Saturday. It was accompanied by a photograph of the hostage, Jean-Louis Normandin.

His kidnappers, who first threatened Thursday to kill him by Saturday, are demanding that the French government clarify a statement made Tuesday by President François Mitterrand. Mr. Mitterrand rejected a pardon for Anis Naccache, imprisoned for the attempted assassination of a former prime minister of Iran, Shapour Bakhtiar, in a Paris suburb in 1980. Mr. Mitterrand also said that France would continue to sell arms to Iraq.

Al-Nahar, in its Sunday edition, quoted an unidentified Western diplomat as saying that Mr. Normandin's execution would "signal the beginning of disengagement between Iran and Syria."

Syria, Lebanon's main power broker, is Iran's staunchest ally in its war against Iraq. The alliance has been strained by Iran's support for extremist Shiite Muslim factions in Lebanon, of which the Revolutionary Justice Organization is believed to be one. Syria is trying to subvert the Shiite and other militias to regain a semblance of order in Lebanese life.

In a speech on Sunday, Sheikh Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah, reportedly the spiritual guide of the Iranian-backed Shiite militias in Lebanon, appealed to the group to spare Mr. Normandin's life.

"You cannot confront the policy of a president by executing a kidnap," he said.

See HOSTAGE, Page 6

## VW Scandal May Delay Sell-Off

By Ferdinand Proczman  
International Herald Tribune  
FRANKFURT — Volkswagen AG said Sunday that it had dismissed its financial director, and as more details emerged of the currency fraud at the giant automaker, the government said it might delay plans to sell its 20 percent share in the company this year.

A Volkswagen spokesman, Orwin Witzel, confirmed Sunday that the company's supervisory board had requested and received on Friday the resignation of Rolf Selowsky, 56, the managing board director in charge of finances.

The currency fraud, which could total as much as 480 million Deutsche marks (\$259 million), has shocked West Germany's closely knit financial community and cast doubt on the competency of the company's top managers.

In other weekend developments:

■ Volkswagen's foreign-exchange department chief, Burkhardt Junger, who was dismissed Friday, said he had been treated unjustly and suggested the fraud could involve a Frankfurt foreign currency broker who vanished last week.

■ VW sources said the company discovered the currency fraud when the National Bank of Hungary said it had no knowledge of a forward dollar contract that VW said was due for payment.

■ VW's managing board chairman, Carl H. Hahn, said Sunday he believed the central point of the currency manipulation lay outside the company.

Mr. Selowsky would not comment on the reasons for his dismissal. Company officials said the various departments involved in the scandal reported to Mr. Selowsky, but that he is not suspected of any criminal actions.

"Mr. Selowsky wanted to bring the impression, with this step, that he bears the ultimate responsibility," the VW spokesman said.

The low-key dismissal of Mr. Selowsky contrasted sharply with the well-publicized firing on Friday of Mr. Junger, 39, who had been suspended from his duties since January.

Meanwhile, in an interview in Bild am Sonntag, West Germany's highest-circulation Sunday newspaper, Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg was quoted as saying that the scandal "raises questions whether we can stick to our plans" to sell government-owned VW shares in 1987.

The government's stake would be

See VW, Page 6



# Amid Public Disillusionment, Mitterrand and Chirac Sputter Along in Cohabitation



The cohabitation arrangement of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, left, and President François Mitterrand is one year old Monday.

By Julian Nundy  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — One year into cohabitation — the term commonly used to describe power-sharing between François Mitterrand, the Socialist president, and Jacques Chirac, his Gaullist prime minister — French politics, left and right, have lost much of their luster.

Opinion polls suggest a general disillusionment, with no parties and few individual politicians making any significant gain.

A typical poll, published in the weekly magazine *Le Point*, showed that 55 percent of those questioned were dissatisfied with Mr. Chirac's management of affairs. At the same time, 57 percent said they did not regret the passing of the Socialists.

The division of power began with the National Assembly elections of March 16, 1986, when the right was returned to office after five years of Socialist government. It should end in just over a year when Mr. Mitterrand's seven-year term ends and elections will be held for a new president.

Mr. Mitterrand has said that he will not run again, but neither his supporters nor detractors rule out a change of mind. Paradoxically, Mr. Mitterrand's personal standing has improved since much of the power passed from his hands to Mr. Chirac.

Six months before the elections that brought in Mr. Chirac's conservative coalition, Mr. Mitterrand's showing in the polls, hovering around 30 percent, was the worst of any president since Charles de Gaulle founded the Fifth Republic in 1959.

Another to benefit has been former Prime Minister Raymond Barre, Mr.

Chirac's main rival on the right and an opponent of left-right power-sharing. As prime minister from 1976 to 1981, Mr. Barre also suffered from periods of deep unpopularity.

Now, both Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Barre regularly top the 50-percent mark in opinion polls.

At the Hôtel Matignon, the prime minister's office, officials attribute the public mood to a natural mid-term disaffection with the government of the day.

At the president's Elysée Palace, officials engage in quiet criticism of Mr. Chirac's government, but welcome Mr. Mitterrand's improved standing in the polls.

"On March 16, he was left with a two of clubs and a three of diamonds," one aide said. "With a hand like that you have to know how to play cards."

Cut off from the mainstream of running the country, Mr. Mitterrand's encouragement monitors events rather than influences them.

The weekly cabinet meetings at the Elysée have become short, formal sessions where Mr. Mitterrand either approves government action or expresses his reservations. Detailed government work is done at interministerial councils without the president.

Mr. Mitterrand himself, as laid down by the constitution, survives to maintain a leading role in foreign affairs and defense.

In these areas, officials say, there was friction between the Elysée and the government for about the first six months.

"Until the fall, several calls to order were necessary," one source said. Sources said that, in particular, the government conducted negotiations on French hostages held in Lebanon with-

out reference to the Elysée, deeply angering the president.

On Thursday, a new incident threatened to upset the balance.

During a visit to Spain by both Mr. Chirac and Mr. Mitterrand, Mr. Chirac said that improved relations with Madrid were the work of his government. He also criticized the Socialists for their conduct of affairs during Spain's negotiations to enter the European Community.

At a news conference, Mr. Mitterrand said that all members of the French delegation in Spain represented "France and not one or other party or one or other faction."

Elysée sources, meanwhile, said that Mr. Chirac had broken an understanding not to make critical comments on Socialist policies during joint trips abroad.

Mitterrand aides attribute the tension to the style of Mr. Chirac, who came to power with a reputation for being a tough, efficient manager.

At first, the prime minister had a very warlike conception of cohabitation," one source said. "He set off with his flag flying high and a flower in his rifle."

Aiming to turn France into a "liberal" society, Mr. Chirac sought to undo much of what the left had done since its election in 1981, particularly by privatizing state-owned companies to release funds and combat unemployment.

At first, the signs were encouraging. Backed by falling oil prices, the economic indicators were favorable. The first two on a list of 65 companies to be sold back to the private sector surpassed all expectations when their shares hit the Paris bourse.

But, at the beginning of this year, the optimism began to fade.

Unemployment figures for December showed a record 2.57 million, or 10.7 percent of the work force, out of work.

The figure rose again in January and some analysts predict that it will continue to rise.

In February, the government revised economic projections set in its budget four months earlier. A rise in inflation of 0.9 percent for January alone caused the government to drop earlier predictions of a 2-percent rate for 1987 as a whole.

The downturn came after a tough winter for Mr. Chirac. First, students staged mass protests against proposed education reforms in November and December.

The demonstrations turned to tragedy when one student died after being beaten by riot policemen. The government then withdrew the proposed bill, setting a pattern that tended to belie its tough image.

It quickly postponed debate on a controversial new law that would no longer confer French nationality on all children born in France and on a proposal to allow private enterprise to build and run prisons.

In December, during a railroad engineers' strike, the state-owned rail company also dropped the main part of a new contract that angered its workers: that they should be promoted on merit rather than seniority.

The trend was continued when, in February, the government eased plans to reimburse less of the cost of certain medicines under the state social security system.

Early in Mr. Chirac's term, his relations with the president looked like they

would be the greatest obstacle to effective government.

In July, Mr. Mitterrand served notice that he would not sign a decree on privatization, bringing the first fears of a serious government crisis.

The president had promised to allow the government to rule by decree on the major planks of its election platform and bypass the more cumbersome parliamentary procedures.

In the event, privatization was quickly approved by Parliament and the law was enacted three weeks later.

That and later disagreements had little lasting effect, reflected in less and less media exposure as the months passed.

Culture Minister François Léotard, a leader of the center-right Union for French Democracy, said recently that the declining interest reflected public resignation. Mr. Léotard himself is one of the rare new faces in French politics.

All the other prominent politicians were household names 10 years ago, albeit in different positions, and some analysts attribute French disillusionment with politics to an absence of new personalities and ideas.

At the beginning of Mr. Chirac's current term as prime minister, speculation was rife that his government would be short-lived or that Mr. Mitterrand would step down.

Now, however, the two men appear to be committed to seeing cohabitation through, if only because its failure would reflect badly on them both.

"Through their constant tugging on the ties that bind them," wrote Denis Jeambar, one of *Le Point's* senior editors, "Mitterrand and Chirac have tightened rather than loosened them. To the point of becoming prisoners."

## Soviets to Read of Stalin Terror

Novelist Who Waited 20 Years Calls Printing 'Wonderful'

By Felicity Barringer  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — A novel chronicling Stalin's terror, "Children of the Arbat," has been excerpted in a Soviet weekly magazine 20 years after its author first tried to bring his painful subject to a Soviet audience.

Publication of the novel by Anatoli N. Rybakov, to be serialized in full beginning next month, is the strongest indication that the Soviet government will grant readers access to previously veiled information about Stalin's terror.

"I want my people to know the truth about this time," Mr. Rybakov said Friday in an interview.

He lifted the newly printed issue of the popular weekly, *Ogoniok*, to his face, smelled the fresh ink, then looked at the page and said, firmly, "Very good."

He paused, looked over the pages once more, and added, a little more loudly, "Wonderful."

The appearance of "Children of the Arbat" in the Soviet Union comes 25 years after the publication in the Soviet Union of Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn's novel, "One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich." That work described life in a Soviet forced-labor camp during the Stalin era.

Although a vast number of works about Stalin's terror have been published outside the Soviet Union, Soviet literature has since then generally avoided all direct and specific references to the arrests, purges and labor camps of Stalin's rule.

The Rybakov novel, like the Solzhenitsyn work, takes a step no Soviet author has been able to take before.

In Mr. Solzhenitsyn's case, the step was the chilling description of life in Stalin's camps. In Mr. Rybakov's case, the step is a frank account of how people were sent there and by whom.

The novel is, according to Soviet observers, by far the boldest of the previously banned or withheld literary works that have begun appearing since the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, took power two years ago. He has urged the



Anatoli N. Rybakov

country's writers and historians to be forthright and honest, saying that "there should be no blank pages" in Soviet history.

The excerpts describe the fear and uncertainty of those whose relatives have been arrested, the search for someone of influence to intercede on a prisoner's behalf, the lines of people waiting at offices for news of their relatives. All of these scenes are familiar in the West from the works of Nadezhda I. Mandelstam, Vladimir K. Bukovsky and others, but rarely published in the Soviet Union.

The Rybakov excerpts, totaling about 3,500 words and woven together from parts of the novel's first section, appear in the March 11 issue of *Ogoniok*, which went on sale at newsstands on Saturday.

The full 800-page novel, which Mr. Rybakov began in the mid-1960s, is scheduled for publication in the literary monthly *Druzhba Narodov* beginning in April.

"This book should have a great impact," said one Westerner who is a longtime Moscow resident, "because it deals with subjects which have always been taboo here — the arrests, the camps, the peculiar horror of the Stalin period."

Mr. Rybakov said: "This is a book that raises the most pointed questions for our whole country. In the 1930s, Stalin built up industry in this country, but he did it by

force. He deprived people of the opportunity to think independently, to think freely. He deprived them of initiative. We have to free ourselves of this psychological legacy so the country can move forward and be what it should be."

While other writers have alluded to the period, as have films like the allegorical "Repentance," released earlier this year, no recent Soviet creative work has described straightforwardly the disappearance of ordinary people from their ordinary lives. And no Soviet author has published in the Soviet Union a work frankly naming and describing Stalin and his lieutenants, who created and managed the systematic terror.

The excerpts describe the journey of the protagonist, Sasha Pakrovov, from a student's life to that of a prisoner. Pakrovov's experience closely mirrors that of Mr. Rybakov.

"Sasha is me," Mr. Rybakov said. "I don't like to talk about my experience that much," he said, "because so many people had it so much worse. I was arrested early, in 1933. I spent three years in exile deep in the Siberian woods. But my fate was pretty soft compared to the fates of those who were killed, who were destroyed, who spent 17 years in labor camps."

During the waves of arrest, trial and executions, millions of Soviet citizens were taken from their homes with little or no explanation to their families and friends. The residue of fear, and the practice of opaque or indirect official pronouncements, is set out in the excerpts in *Ogoniok*.

In the other, unpublished, sections of the book, Mr. Rybakov said he tried to describe Stalin "objectively."

"I put aside my personal antipathy for the man," he said, "and I tried to understand him from within, how he appeared to himself. I tried to show him from all sides, his philosophy of power, of one-man rule, his ruthlessness."

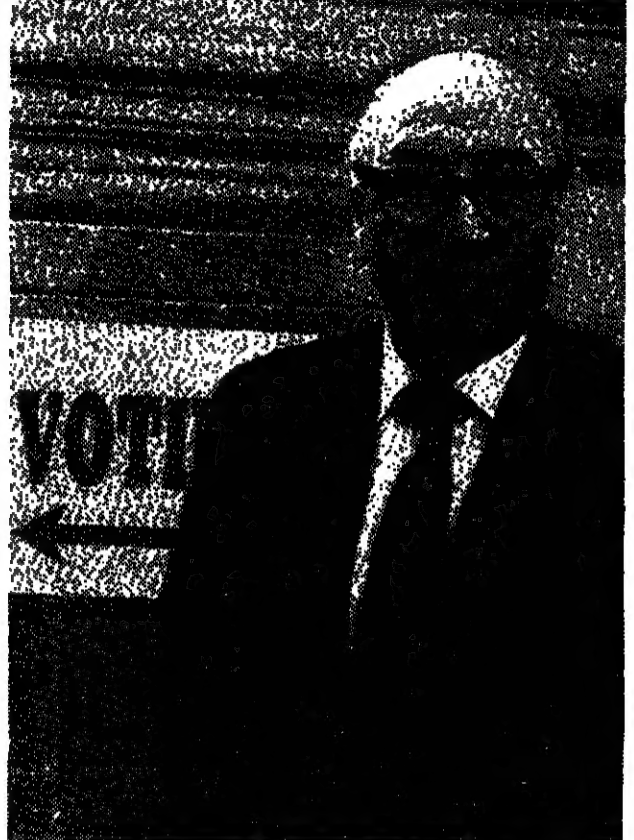
Despite the appearance of the excerpts, Mr. Rybakov, 76, refused to accept the publication of the novel as a foregone conclusion.

Reaching up to the shelves behind the old carved desk, he pulled down the cover of the November 1966 issue of the literary journal *Novy Mir*, which predicted publication of the work in 1967. Then he showed the 1978 cover of the journal *Otkrytyy*, which predicted publication in 1979. Finally, he showed the 1986 cover of *Druzhba Narodov* promising the publication of the work this year.

"I always have doubts," he said. "I believe in the things that are in my hands."

"Children of the Arbat" has been anxiously awaited not only in the Soviet Union but also in the West, where Mr. Rybakov's novel "Heavy Sand" about the plight of Soviet Jews during the Nazi occupation has been published.

"I have had many chances to publish there," Mr. Rybakov said of offers to print "Children of the Arbat" abroad. "But I wanted it to come out in Russia. I wanted my people to have it."



## Oxford Chancellor Is Elected

Roy Jenkins, who was elected chancellor of Oxford University, waiting to vote in the election. Mr. Jenkins, a founder of the Social Democratic Party and a former British home secretary, defeated three other candidates, including Edward Heath, the former Conservative prime minister. More than 8,000 graduates holding master's degrees voted.

## Bernhard Grzimek Dies; Zoo and Wildlife Expert

New York Times Service

BONN — Bernhard Grzimek, 77, a West German champion of wildlife who rebuilt Frankfurt's zoo from wartime ruin and won an Academy Award for a documentary about the Serengeti area of East Africa, died Friday of a heart attack while at a circus in Frankfurt.

The zoologist, a familiar figure on West German television who gained international prominence for his dozens of books and films on wildlife, lived in recent years on a farm in Franconia, where he raised Arabian thoroughbreds, and in Tanzania.

His career began after World War II, when he rebuilt the badly damaged Frankfurt zoo, which officials had closed as beyond saving. Only 12 animals had survived and the grounds were a burnt ruin, but Mr. Grzimek was determined in his fund-raising efforts. He sometimes used unusual means, such as organizing sports festivals and parties on the zoo grounds.

Mr. Grzimek created one of the world's leading zoological gardens and a major center for wildlife reproduction. He retired as director in 1974.

In 1969, Chancellor Willy Brandt appointed him a kind of environmental ombudsman, but Mr. Grzimek resigned the post in 1977 to protest what he called insufficient efforts to protect wildlife.

Mr. Grzimek was an honorary keeper of the National Wildlife Park of Tanzania and Uganda. A frequent visitor to the United States, he held awards from the zoological societies of New York, San Diego and Philadelphia, and from the World Wildlife Fund.

New York Times Service

ASPEN, Colorado (AP) — Diane Hartman Smith, 51, a former dancer and television actress who later became an archaeologist, has died of cancer.

Miss Smith, who died March 6, organized the Nile Foundation in 1984 with three other women and began an expedition empowered by the Egyptian government to survey and conduct excavations on its 24-acre (10-hectare) site near the Temple of Amen-Ra at Karnak on the Nile River.

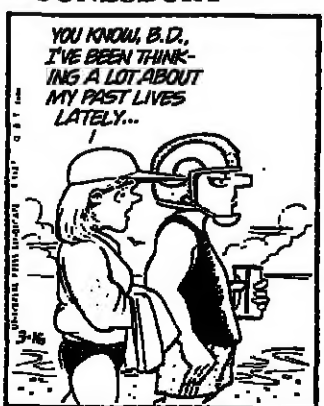
At 14, she became one of the youngest dancers with the Rockettes, the dance troupe at Radio City Music Hall in New York. During the 1950s and early 1960s she was a model.

Other deaths: David Lewis, 83, who produced a string of hit movies in the 1930s and '40s featuring Bette Davis, Greer Garbo and Spencer Tracy, in Los Angeles of pneumonia on Friday.

Francis Kilroy Jr., 62, one of at least two persons to claim responsibility for coining the World War II phrase "Kilroy was here," in Boston on Thursday after a brief illness.

Richard Levinson, 52, one of television's most prolific and respected writers and one of the creators of the "Columbo" series, of a heart attack Thursday in Los Angeles.

## DOONESBURY



## Yugoslavia Is Hit by Strike Wave

Reuters

BELOGRADE — Yugoslav authorities are countering the biggest wave of strikes in recent years, and a trade union leader has been quoted as blaming new government policies that restrict wage increases.

The strikes over the past week, throughout Yugoslavia and particularly in Croatia, were apparently uncoordinated.

Western diplomats said Sunday that they were the first open and spontaneous effort by workers to force Prime Minister Branko Mikulic to change policy since he took office in May.

Croatia's trade union leader, Ivo Bilandzija, said at a union meeting on Saturday that present policies were bound to cause unrest. His remarks appeared in the semi-official press on Sunday.

The protests are aimed at an income policy that took effect last month that froze wages at the average level of the last three months of 1986 and linked future wage growth to productivity. The strikes involved thousands of workers in dozens of enterprises.

Mr. Mikulic, who has a reputation for toughness, had seemed unable to pass legislation to curb inflation, which is near 100 percent. The new law forced enterprises to rescind end-of-year pay increases when they issued February pay, in some cases cutting wages by as much as 50 percent.

The semi-official Belgrade newspaper *Politika* Ekspres said Sunday that despite a flurry of union meetings to restore calm, more strikes were likely after the weekend.

Mr. Bilandzija, president of the Croatian branch of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, called the new legislation a "midnight law" that had caused bitterness among workers. "Implementation of the long term program of economic stabilization demands significant turn-arounds and is bound to bring about certain difficulties, and even social and other unrest," he was quoted as saying by the Tanjug news agency.

"We should have prepared ourselves for this," he said. "We must admit that we did not take this seriously enough, for which the unions cannot avoid responsibility. But the greater responsibility lies with those who form policy."

Yugoslav political analysts said his message was: If you are going to pass laws like this, then you can expect strikes.

Meanwhile, Belgrade newspapers printed their first reports of other strikes around the country last week.

In addition to 35 strikes reported in Zagreb and nearby areas, Sunday's papers also carried reports of stoppages in the ports of Rijeka, Split and Pula, as well as 15 strikes in the south Serbian city of Nis.

Mr. Bilandzija also criticized the government for allowing food prices to rise while wages were frozen.

The price of bread was raised Saturday by 25 percent, the latest in a series of food price increases.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### 15,000 Protest Nationality Bill in Paris

PARIS (Reuters) — About 15,000 people marched through Paris on Sunday to demand the withdrawal of a proposed nationality bill. Former ministers from the previous Socialist government, actors and pop singers joined trade unionists, anti-racist groups and young people from all over the country in the peaceful demonstration from the Bastille square to the Paris Opera.

One element of the bill, proposed last year by Justice Minister Alain Chalonand, was that children born of foreign parents in France would no longer automatically have French nationality, but would have to request it when they were 16 to 23 years old. Foreigners marrying French citizens also would no longer have an automatic right to become French.

On Thursday, Mr. Chalonand said the bill would not be debated in the next parliamentary session, starting on April 2, but would be amended following broad consultations with all those concerned. The government emphasized, however, that the nationality bill was not being scrapped.

### Sabotage of Train Kills 22 in India

MADRAS, India (AP) — Saboteurs blew up a railroad bridge Sunday in southern India, derailing an express train and killing at least 22 persons, the police said.

The police reported 150 people injured, according to the United News of India news agency. The incident occurred about 160 miles (260 kilometers) south of Madras.

Investigators said leaflets left at the scene pointed to Tamil extremists as the bombers. The extremists apparently were angry that India was not lending enough support in the fight by Tamil separatists in Sri Lanka for a homeland. The bomb blasted the Rockfort Express locomotive off the track and sent the train's engine and eight cars, most of them carrying passengers, crashing into the dry riverbed below. The police said three coaches were left dangling from the bridge.

### Afrikaner Press Executive Resigns

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters)

— An executive of a pro-government South African press group has resigned to join independent seekers a faster end to apartheid.

David de Villiers said Saturday that he was resigning as a director of the biggest Afrikaans-language press group, *Nasionale Pers*, to advise Esther Lategan, one of three former National Party members who are running as independents in the May 6 whites-only general election.

*Nasionale Pers* is staunchly pro-government. It owns *Die Burger*, which speaks for the National Party in Cape Province, and a number of other publications. Mr. de Villiers is a former managing director of the group and a respected figure in South African journalism.

### U.K. Asserts Israel Forged Passports

LONDON (AP) — Britain has accused Israel of forging British passports that a London newspaper on Sunday reported were found in a West German telephone booth and intended for use by undercover agents of Moscow, the Israeli secret service.

The Foreign Office said that it summoned the Israeli ambassador, Yehuda Avner, in October and "protested very strongly about the misuse by the Israeli authorities of forged British passports and sought an assurance it would not happen again."

"We subsequently got an expression of regret from the Israeli authorities and assurances that steps had been taken to prevent it occurring again," a Foreign Office spokesman said. "On the basis of these assurances we regard the matter as closed."

### For the Record

Brazilian bank workers voted Saturday to begin a nationwide strike later this month. They are demanding 100-percent pay increases. (Reuters) President Denoi sent Mot of Kenya arrived in Britain from the United States on Sunday for talks on Monday with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. It earlier had been reported that Mr. Mot planned to cut short his U.S. visit to return to Kenya. (UPI)

## TRAVEL UPDATE

Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana have agreed to set up a joint airline to operate on intercontinental routes, the official Tanzania News Agency, Shabana, reported Saturday. (AP)

Railroad workers began a 24-hour strike at Rome's main train station Sunday night to protest disciplinary measures by management against about 20 employees. The cancellation of many trains was announced before the strike began at 9 P.M. (AP)

## WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT

SANACHE  
LIDO

The most famous night-club in the world.

8 p.m. dinner dance, champagne and show F 495.  
10.15 p.m. and 0.30 a.m. champagne and show F 340.  
Service included.  
116 bis, Champs-Elysées, Paris-Telex 641433 F  
Tel.: (19-1) 45.63.11.61 and agencies.

## INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

You will find below a listing of job positions published last Thursday under the rubric International Positions.

TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER
RESEARCHER TO INVESTIGATE HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATION	\$12,075-14,929	Amnesty International.
PROJECT MANAGER SPARE PARTS MANAGER		Gannett FLEMING.
PATENT EXPERTS LICENCE/CONTRACT EXPERTS		Important International Chemical Group (ORCA SI).

If you haven't seen last week's INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS rubric, please ask for a free copy: Max Ferrero, INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, 92521 Naullly Cedex, France. Tel: (1) 46.37.93.81. Telex: 613595

**UNIVERSITY DEGREE**  
BACHELOR'S • MASTER'S • DOCTORATE  
For Work, Academic, Life Experiences.  
Send detailed resume for free evaluation.  
**PACIFIC WESTERN UNIVERSITY**  
400 N. Sepulveda Blvd.,  
Los Angeles, California  
90049, Dept. 23, U.S.A.

مكتبة الاصل



هكمان النحل

## AMERICAN TOPICS



Strategic presidential hopefuls sharing a cackle during a recent appearance at a meeting of the Northeast Republican Leadership Conference in Nashua, N.H.

New Hampshire. From left are Alexander M. Haig Jr., Representative Jack F. Kemp, Pat Robertson, Donald Rumsfeld, Senator Bob Dole and Pierre S. du Pont 4th.

### Strategists Winnow the Field Before the Balloting Starts

George Bush and Gary Hart are dead ducks as presidential nominees, according to a consensus of 11 campaign strategists and 11 political reporters who gathered recently at Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government, The Washington Post reports.

The trouble with Vice President Bush, the experts summed up, is "Iran Wimp. Shallow support." David Keene, who worked for Mr. Bush in 1980 and now works for his rival for the Republican nomination, Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, said the Bush campaign "knows itself it has support because it is strong, and forgets that it is only strong because it has support."

Mr. Hart, a former Democratic senator from Colorado, "hasn't tended his politics in Iowa," the first caucus state, "has left a trail of unpaid bills and 'his inflated standing only guarantees the slide will be steep,'" The Post reported.

But then, the experts' consensus is that "everybody else is in sorry shape, too." Anyway, all such predictions will likely be undone, sooner or later, by some surprise flub, like the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson's calling New York "Hymietown," or flourish, like Ronald Reagan's projecting strength and decisiveness with his remark during a television debate that "I paid for that microphone."

### Short Takes

Policemen demonstrated burglar alarms installed at the Altona, Pennsylvania, home of Brandon Brooks, a television reporter, in a

TV program about anti-burglary devices. A few days later, while Mr. Brooks was at work doing the evening newscast, thieves broke in through a window of his home and stole the television set, videotape recorder and other belongings. The police said the burglars apparently saw the program and took note of the location of the devices described.

Two girls have won the Westinghouse Science Talent Search, the first time that girls have taken the two highest awards in the oldest U.S. competition for teen-age scientists. Louise Chia Chang, 17, of Westmont, Illinois, won first prize and a \$20,000 scholarship for research on genes active in certain cancer cells. Elizabeth Lee Winter, 16, of New York, won second prize and a \$15,000 scholarship for investigating the properties a map must have so that only three colors are needed to indicate separate regions, with no two adjoining regions having the same color. Westinghouse Electric Corp. started the contest 46 years ago. Past winners have gone on to win five Nobel prizes.

The Princeton University song is being rendered sexless. Nearly 20 years after women students were first admitted, references in the 128-year-old song "Old Nassau" to the alma mater's "sons" and "boys" are being deleted. The same change is expected at Dartmouth, which became coeducational in 1974. Until the song is changed, however, some students are refusing to stand when it is sung.

Shorter Takes: The U.S. Defense Department has ordered a 10 percent to 20 percent increase in cost-of-living allowances for servicemen overseas to help them cope with the declining value of the dollar. This will cost

about \$55 million over the next six months. The Treasury says it minted 9.4 billion pennies, now made of copper-coated zinc, last year. It estimated that 95 billion are now in circulation but that six billion are lost, discarded, altered or otherwise disposed of each year.

### Notes About People

Secretary of State George P. Shultz was touring China when the Tower report on the Iran arms affair was issued in Washington. He endeavored to duck inquiries about it from reporters accompanying him, but got a barrage of questions at a news conference in Shanghai. Mr. Shultz said briefly that he disagreed with the panel's assertion that he had kept clear of the affair to protect his reputation. Then, trying to change the subject, he said to the reporters, "In case you hadn't noticed, we are in China."

Senator Warren E. Rudman, Republican of New Hampshire and co-author of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings budget-balancing law, is telling a joke about a stamp supposedly bearing the likeness of himself and Senator Phil Gramm, Republican of Texas, and Ernest F. Hollings, Democrat of South Carolina. The trouble in the joke goes, that government workers can't make the stamp stick. A high-priced consultant checks the glue, which is all right. Finally, the reason is discovered. The civil servants "spit on the wrong side."

—ARTHUR HIGBEE

## Threat From Asbestos Substitutes Emerges

By Philip Shabecoff

New York Times Service  
WASHINGTON — Emerging evidence that fiberglass and other manufactured mineral fibers may cause lung cancer and other diseases is creating a sensitive, potentially far-reaching new public health issue.

The evidence, although far from conclusive, is sending tremors through the fiber industry and federal regulatory agencies. Industry officials, however, insist that the evidence to date shows no health problem.

These synthetic fibers are already in wide use as building materials and insulation, in cars, furniture and packaging and in many other applications in a \$3 billion-a-year industry. They are increasingly being employed as substitutes for asbestos, a known cause of cancer and other serious illness.

Now, recent studies of the health histories of workers who make fiberglass, rock wool and ceramic fibers, as well as a number of tests on laboratory animals, suggest that the substitutes themselves may pose a health threat.

The results of the studies, although inconclusive, have caused a flurry of activity in the industry. Manufacturers of the synthetic fibers have undertaken a series of costly new studies on the health effects of their products and are involved in consultations with federal regulators.

If the fibers prove to be a serious health threat, it could result in loss of sales, expensive damage claims and extensive measures to reduce exposure among workers, and possibly the general public.

The studies that are generating the most concern about the health effects of synthetic mineral fibers were based on an examination of mortality records of workers in North America and Europe who produced them. Scientists who have reviewed the studies agree that these workers show a higher rate of lung cancer than would normally be expected.

Industry officials insist that the

Spoken for the companies said the changes were made because of their policy of keeping the public informed and because it was the law. But they also conceded that it was necessary to protect themselves against possible lawsuits.

Most of the more than a dozen scientists, public health officials and federal regulators interviewed said that even if the evidence about

Cancer Institute indicated that it was the size and shape of the fiber, rather than its physical properties, that determined if it was a cause of cancer and other problems.

Long, very narrow fibers that could penetrate deeply into lung tissue and remain there, causing tumors, are the main cause of concern, according to this research. It did not matter if the fiber was made of a natural mineral such as asbestos, or a synthetic fiber such as fiberglass, the researchers said.

Industry officials said that fiberglass and most of the other synthetic fibers were different from asbestos in several important ways. For one thing, they are thicker and do not penetrate the lung as deeply. And these fibers tend to be more soluble and tend to dissolve in human tissue before they cause tumors, they said.

In recent years, however, manufacturers of synthetic mineral fibers have been making them thinner to increase their insulating properties.

The Labor Department's Occupational Safety and Health Administration now classifies these fibers as "nuisance dust" that is virtually unregulated.

Charles E. Adkins, the administration's director for health standards programs, said the agency had no immediate plans to change its standard because there was not enough evidence to warrant such a change.

But other federal public health officials say that if the evidence proves correct, exposure to these fibers would have to be controlled as stringently as exposure to asbestos.

**If the fibers prove to be a serious health threat, it could result in loss of sales, expensive damage claims and extensive measures to reduce exposure among workers, and possibly the general public.**

## Quito Halts Payment on Foreign Debt

By Lydia Chavez

New York Times Service  
EL SALVADOR, Ecuador — Ecuador has suspended payments on its \$8.3 billion foreign debt for the rest of the year and possibly longer, "without shame," according to President Leon Febres Cordero.

Oil exports were halted last week after earthquakes that killed hundreds of people and ruptured the country's main oil pipeline. "It was as if someone took the blood from a human being and asked him to live," the president said Friday.

"I first have to reconstruct my country before I start paying debts," he said. The president calculated the total cost of the damage to the countryside and the oil industry at nearly \$1 billion.

Mr. Febres Cordero spoke during a tour of the northeastern region of Ecuador, which was devastated by the quakes and the flooding that followed.

The suspension of interest payments was widely expected and had limited immediate meaning because Ecuador had suspended most interest payments at the end of January. Its reason then was a drop in the price of oil. The January suspension offered some hope that payments might be resumed in June, but Friday's announcement indicated that the moratorium would be longer.

The effect of the debt suspension on individual banks in New York and elsewhere was expected to be minor, analysts said. Compared with Mexico and Brazil, each of which owes more than \$100 billion to foreigners, Ecuador's foreign debt is small.

The suspension is expected to cost Ecuador's creditor banks about \$500 million this year. In 1986, Ecuador paid about \$996 million to service both principal and interest on its foreign debt.

On Friday night the government announced a series of emergency measures, including a rise in gasoline prices to the equivalent of 60 cents a gallon (3.785 liters) from 33 cents, and a freeze on prices of 17 basic products such as sugar, eggs and potatoes.

"People have not yet comprehended the extent of the crisis," the president said, adding that the damage came in the aftermath of a dramatic drop in world oil prices that had already impaired Ecuador's ability to pay its foreign debt. Oil accounts for half of Ecuador's exports and 10 percent of the gross national product. GNP measures the total value of goods and services produced by a country.

## U.S. Teachers Gain Higher Salaries

Experts Say Concern for Education Quality Is Behind Drive

By Dirk Johnson

New York Times Service  
NEW YORK — Teachers are winning significant salary increases as local and state governments around the nation move to improve the quality of public education, according to education experts.

They report that this year, for the fifth year in a row, the average raise for the nation's teachers will far exceed inflation and that the trend is likely to continue for several years.

"Everybody is on the bandwagon that says there ought to be excellence in education," said Ralph Valtari, executive director of the New York State Public Employment Relations Board, which oversees labor relations between local governments and employees.

The politicians are all trying to outdo each other to give the most to education," he said.

In the three years ending with the 1985-86 school year, teacher salaries nationally have increased by 7.8 percent, 8.4 percent and 7 percent. Last year, the inflation rate was 1.9 percent, and the average wage increase for all union workers was 2.3 percent, according to federal Labor Department figures.

In rural Preston, Connecticut, salaries will rise an average of 21 percent next fall when the minimum in the district jumps to \$20,000, from \$14,800, and the maximum rises to \$39,200, from \$34,200.

Teachers in Savannah, Georgia, have a salary range of \$18,126 to

\$36,973, while next year the salary scale in Evanston, Illinois, will run from \$20,300 to \$45,878.

Teachers' unions and school administrators say that last year's increases, not yet tabulated, will far exceed both those figures.

Along with raises, teachers are enjoying a new measure of appreciation, education experts said. "We're seeing a somewhat embarrassed recognition by the public that teachers should be better paid," said Jonas F. Soltis, a professor of philosophy and education at Teachers College of Columbia University.

As pay and status are increasing, he said, more young people are considering teaching as a career.

Among college freshmen this year, about 9 percent said they were considering entering teaching; a year ago, fewer than 6 percent said so.

While they hail the recent pay increases, teachers' unions contend that gains have merely recaptured ground lost to inflation.

Moreover, the unions argue, the current national average teacher salary of \$25,313 falls far short of salary levels in most professions.

Officials of local school boards expressed concern over a possible taxpayer backlash, especially if the economy suffers a downturn.

## Language Dispute Heats Up in Quebec

By Herbert H. Denton

Washington Post Service

MONTREAL — A court decision permitting merchants to post outdoor signs in English as well as French has revived anxieties over language, causing many French Canadians to worry that this city may lose its Gallic flair.

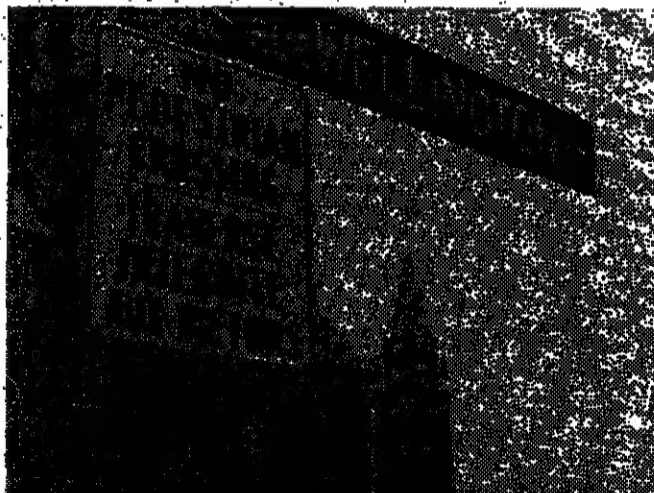
A rash of reprisals — window-smashings, a fire-bombing and bomb threats — has been directed against businesses that have taken advantage of the ruling. Like others, Zellers department store removed the English from its signs after one of its branches was fire-bombed.

Although the police and veteran observers doubt the claim, spray-painted graffiti on building walls and anonymous communications assert that the flare-ups are the work of the Front de Liberation du Quebec, the radical separatist group that waged a campaign of violence here in the 1960s that culminated in the "October crisis" of 1970.

In October 1970, the front kidnapped the British trade commissioner to Montreal, James R. Cross, and the Quebec minister of labor, Pierre Laporte, whom it later killed. The crisis led Pierre Elliott Trudeau, then the prime minister, to impose martial law.

The Quebec front was eventually dismantled, and most Quebecois blame the recent incidents on high-spirited and reckless youths. They contend that the former radicals of the front now lead quiet middle-class lives.

Premier Robert Bourassa of Quebec has decided to appeal the provincial Court of Appeal's ruling in December that the province's language law, requiring that only French be used on public signs, is



Bilingual signs in front of Parliament buildings in Ottawa.

unconstitutional and a violation of the guarantees of freedom of expression in the Quebec Charter of Rights.

Mr. Bourassa, the leader of the moderate Liberal Party, which was elected in December 1985, also has said that he may introduce changes to the controversial language law by next fall to remove "frictions."

The effort to achieve a compromise does not appear to have satisfied either side.

Gilles Rheaume, leader of the small, hard-line Parti Independantiste, called for a boycott of shops posting bilingual signs, but he added that "a few broken shop windows have been more effective than the actions of all legal pressures over the last months."

Soucy Gagné, president of Sorcom, a polling firm monitoring attitudes on language, said that "the

level of linguistic anxiety" has risen considerably, but polls do not show any desire for another round of the tensions of the 1960s and 1970s.

"I have a real sense that your average French and English Quebecer are both saying, 'We don't want this,'" remarked Eric Malloff, a founder of the centrist, English-speaking Alliance Quebec.

The language bill establishing the primacy of the French language in government and the workplace was enacted by the Parti Quebecois government, which was in power from 1976 to 1985. The Parti Quebecois, which advocated at least partial independence from Canada, went to great lengths to "Frenchify" Quebec, where 83 percent of the residents speak French.

As a result, many English-speakers fled the province.

The language issue has always

been sensitive in Quebec. As a French-speaking commentator said: "Why is that explosive? Because it's visible. Signs are visible. They are the face of the city."

The Canadian Constitution gives official status to French and English, but many French Canadian intellectuals argue that historically, bilingualism does not work, and that one language ends up dominating.

Even less nationalistic French Canadians often express concern that French will be reduced to a marginal language, not because of the old conflict with the English-speakers but due to recent demographic changes. The birthrate among French Canadians is plummeting while a new population from Asia, Latin America and the British Caribbean is growing.

The moderates argue that it is necessary to retain the French-only requirement on public signs to give a clear signal to newcomers that Montreal speaks French.

Mr. Malloff of the Alliance Quebec said that he objects to the prohibition on bilingual signs because it conveys to him a feeling that the government is "trying to wipe out the 'English fact' in Quebec." He added: "Our language is illegal, prohibited, you will be prosecuted for showing it."

The tensions resulting from the court ruling came as Mr. Bourassa and Jean Doré, the new mayor of Montreal, have begun initiatives to revitalize Montreal as an international finance center.

In an indication of Wall Street's cautious expectation that they were bringing in an era favorable for investment, Moody's Investment Service increased the city's mid-level credit rating a notch.

## BLACK: Peers Deride Good Students as 'Acting White'

(Continued from Page 1)

ally refused to acknowledge that black Americans are capable of intellectual achievement and partly because black Americans began to doubt their own intellectual ability, began to define academic success as white people's prerogative, and began to discourage their peers from 'acting white.'

Ms. McKenzie said that past generations of blacks often found that they could not use their intelligence or skills in the kind of jobs that were open to them.

"That made people feel foolish and frustrated," she said. "Kids learn mostly from each other. Kids — all people — don't want to get hurt, so they try to save themselves the hurt."

"That's why we're putting so much emphasis on putting role models into the schools," she said. "We've got to make it attractive to excel."

She conceded that such efforts must be extensive to have any hope of overcoming social pressures on

students to avoid speaking standard English, reading or getting good grades — all behaviors that students in the study considered "acting white."

The study, which was published in Urban Review, an academic journal, consisted of in-depth interviews with 33 students over a one-year period.

Sidney, a student and football player who earned A's and B's earlier in his schooling, had only mediocre scores on standardized tests. He knew he needed top grades to get a good job. But he said fear of being called a "brainiac" had prevented him from putting more effort into his schoolwork.

When Sidney's friends learned he planned to take advanced courses, they started calling him "Mr. Advanced Placement."

"Even high-achieving black students have to cope with pressure not to excel, the study says. Ms. Fordham quoted several successful students who feared being called homosexual if they did too well.

She said some A students covered for their success by "hunching" acting like a comedian.

The pressure persists, students said Friday.

"There are a lot of those kids here who say they could work, but they just don't want to," said Sabrina Gee, a 10th-grader at Cardozo High School. "It's because of the crowd they're around."

**College Credit for Work Experience**  
Business • Engineering Education  
Earn a bachelor, master, doctoral degree. Guided independent study. One-on-one faculty advisors. No classes • Semesters • Residency.

Call for no-cost Enrollment • Catalogue • Application (213) 278-1094  
Century University  
100 Wilshire Blvd., Dept. ST, Beverly Hills, CA 90222

## King Faisal International Prize

AN INVITATION TO THE NOMINATION FOR KING FAISAL INTERNATIONAL PRIZE IN MEDICINE AND KING FAISAL INTERNATIONAL PRIZE IN SCIENCE

The General Secretariat of King Faisal International Prize, in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, has the pleasure to invite Universities, Academies, Educational Institutions and Research Centers all over the world to nominate qualified candidates for:

1. King Faisal International Prize in Medicine.

Topic: LEUKAEMIA

and

2. King Faisal International Prize in Science.

Topic: BIOLOGY

which will be awarded in 1408AH / 1988AD

The Prizes are open to persons who have done original research works in the topic of each prize which greatly contributed to the field of that prize.

(b) Selecting the winner will be decided by a Selection Committee consisting of well recognized specialists in the field.

(c) More than one person may share each Prize.

(d) The Winner's names will be announced in Jumada-ul-Ula 1408H (January 1988) and the prize will be awarded in an official ceremony to be held for this purpose in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

(e) Each Prize consists of:

- (1) A certificate in the name of the winner containing an abstract of the work that qualified him / her for the prize.
- (2) A precious medal.
- (3) A sum of three hundred and fifty thousand Saudi Riyals (SR. 350,000).

(f) The following conditions must be fulfilled.

1. A nominee must have accomplished an outstanding academic work in the subject of the prize, leading to the benefit of mankind and enrichment of human thought.
2. The prize will be awarded for the specific original research but the nominee's complete work will be taken into account.
3. The work submitted with the nomination must have been published.
4. The specific works submitted must not have been awarded a prize by any international educational institution or scientific organization.
5. Nominations must be submitted by educational institutions of Worldwide such as Universities, Academies and Research Centers. Nominations from individuals and political parties will not be accepted.
6. Nominations must give full particulars of the nominee's academic background, experience and publications, as well as copies of his / her educational certificates, if available. Three coloured photos 10x15cm. Full address and telephone number of the nominee are also requested.
7. The nominations and selected publications (10 copies) are to be sent by registered air mail to the address stated in (10) below.
8. The latest date for receipt of the full nominations with copies of works is 29-11-1407H (25/7/1987).
9. No nomination papers or works will be returned to the senders.
10. All correspondences are to be sent to:

The General Secretariat of King Faisal International Prize,  
P.O. Box 22476, Riyadh 11495, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Telex: 404667 PRIZE SJ



# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## De-Reinterpretation

Senator Sam Nunn's care in defense analysis and his political defense have established him as the one American legislator who can single-handedly validate a moderate position. So everybody quieted down when he took the floor on three days last week to speak on the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty. It was a political event. On a seemingly arcane issue of treaty interpretation may rest the prospects for Soviet-U.S. relations in the next few years.

Mr. Nunn plowed through the Senate's ABM ratification hearings, the subsequent practices of the two superpowers and the original negotiating record between them. He demolished the Reagan administration's retroactive 1985 reinterpretation, which would have permitted more expansive testing of the Strategic Defense Initiative. He laid claim to the position and intent of the late Senator Henry Jackson — the man the administration claims as patron of its treaty reading. He savaged — there is no other word — the handwork of the principal presenter of the new reading, State Department counsel Abraham Sofaer, who now disavows

his key 1985 memorandum, attributing it to "young lawyers" on his staff.

It would seem that the administration has lost for good the legal basis on which some officials have argued for more aggressive SDI testing and early deployment. With the "traditional" interpretation reaffirmed, it is in a position to move forward in a measured way on SDI research and development and to stay engaged with Moscow in negotiations on strategic offensive and defensive arms.

Will it go this way? Presumably Mr. Reagan's new White House team can see the advantages. And they do not exactly need an ABM reinterpretation battle. Given the effect of the Iran-contra affair, the administration could have beat down Congress only at a prohibitive political cost. Moreover, were it to sustain and act on its reading, Senator Nunn believes, it would still lack the authority needed to proceed toward early deployment. An accommodation with Congress can leave Mr. Reagan with enough legal room to conduct the SDI work that was logical and feasible in the first place.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Instead of the Contras

President Reagan's crusade for the contras has suffered another, perhaps mortal blow. He has to be wondering what policy to pursue if the rebel forces collapse.

On top of the Iran-contra funding scandal comes last week's resignation of a key rebel leader. Not so many days ago, Arturo Cruz was described by the State Department as very nearly indispensable. The official event, Cruz quit, the House voted, 230-196, to freeze \$40 million in aid for the contras until previous funds are accounted for. That is shadowboxing. Mr. Reagan can veto any such measure. But the vote augurs bleakly for the contras next fall, when a majority in a Democratic Congress will decide if the rebels are worth an additional \$105 million.

Would it be a calamity if Congress pulled the plug and let the contras go down the drain? No, if the president is finally willing to abandon the illusion that they can win and to strive instead for attainable goals that the United States can support.

There are three main goals: securing Sandinista agreement to keep Soviet and Cuban bases, advisers and missiles out of Nicaragua; securing an agreement that the Sandinistas will not export revolution across Nicaragua's borders; achieving a regional treaty to help protect and widen Nicaraguans' political rights.

It was not Tip O'Neill or the Boland amendment or polls showing public indifference that kept the contras from catching fire in their rebellion against a supposedly detested leftist regime. For five years the contras have been mainly cross-border raiders striking at "soft" targets from secure bases in Honduras. Their commanders are mostly the same National Guardsmen who were beaten from 1977 to 1979 by lightly armed Sandinista guerrillas.

Like their apologists, the contras blame everybody else for their constant feuding and poor showing. As one of their leaders, Adolfo Calero, puts it: "We are fighting a war of perception. People will not risk their lives unless they see the possibility of triumph." With spirit like that at Valley Forge, Americans would now be British.

It is true that Congress has flipped back and forth on helping the contras. But why? The ambivalence reflects the mood of the

public, which worries yet declines to believe that a Red tide is surging toward Texas.

Even so, a pragmatic argument has survived: Don't let the contras go down the drain for nothing. At least make use of them as a bargaining chip. The argument is probably wishful. The Sandinistas already grasp, perhaps better than anyone, that there may not be any water left in the bathtub. There is little evidence that the contras are keeping the Sandinistas from consolidating their power. What has slowed the march to tyranny is a powerful Catholic Church, continuing internal opposition and Nicaragua's need for Western European aid.

If the contras disintegrate, there remains a reasonable possibility of an acceptable settlement. That, in turn, hinges on the Sandinistas and on willingness in Washington to take a calculated risk. Can the Reagan administration bring itself to take that risk and tolerate a Marxist neighbor, if that neighbor is boxed in by treaties and commitments to rudimentary human rights?

That course has widespread support. Witness the Senate's 97-1 endorsement of Costa Rica's current peace initiative. Nicaragua has repeatedly said it would sign a live-and-let-live pact that would bar foreign bases and advisers, reduce armed forces and pledge respect for frontiers. Mr. Reagan has yet to test that offer.

Perhaps the hardest part of any agreement to enforce would be to protect political freedoms, short of making impossible demands on Managua. But the Sandinistas have to understand that their neighbors and Washington rightly see a connection between internal and external behavior. The realistic way of dealing with them on this issue is through trade and development aid.

Mr. Reagan can ignore these realities and try again to turn Nicaragua into a false test of patriotism and to inflame political debate. Or he can act like a president.

By so doing, he could rightfully ask his critics to support the use of force should the Sandinistas betray their security promises. But to claim that power, he must first accept that his choices are limited, and that the interest of all the Americas can be served by trying the path of negotiation.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## A Task for Kenyans

Kenya is a one-party state but still one of the relatively more open and stable countries in Africa. Why does the government of President Daniel arap Moi persist in certain alarming police practices that undercut everything Kenya supposedly stands for? President Moi has been confronted, during a visit to Washington, with allegations that torture has been used repeatedly to force confessions from Kenyans accused as political dissidents. In a year, 66 people have been sentenced for sedition after having been detained and held incommunicado; all 66 confessed, and the same prosecutor and judge handled most of the cases.

President Moi, his defenders suggest, is nervous about political opposition. He is of a minority tribe, and there is a clandestine political organization based in the majority tribe. But that would not seem to justify the measures of which Kenya is accused in well documented accounts by Kenyan citizens and by international human rights groups. The U.S. State Department, which counts Kenya as a friendly country, publicly asked

the government to investigate the latest charges. President Moi, who invokes emergency legislation at home, said in Washington, "We cherish democracy and the rule of law as enshrined in our constitution." Africans visiting Washington naturally want to read to the relations between their country and America. The Kenyans have, on the official level, important aid and defense ties. U.S. officials were able to make the point that the content of the relationship cannot fail to be affected by human rights.

Almost all Africans visiting Washington want to talk about South Africa. President Moi asked the United States for "a deeper commitment" to end apartheid. He reminded President Reagan "that in South Africa the values of human dignity our two countries cherish are being abused daily." True, those values are being abused in South Africa. But they are also being abused — certainly on a lesser scale — in Kenya. Some good part of the African fight against apartheid must be carried on at home.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Comment

### Advantage at the Threshold

The expert view is that, although the Pakistanis may now have all the necessary components for "the bomb," they have probably not yet succeeded in making one. They are taking a chance; they could still find themselves with neither the bomb nor [U.S.] aid. Why would any country persist in such a hazardous course? Because it pays. Experience has shown that a country which reaches the threshold of the nuclear-weapons club, but does not visibly cross it, may

hope to strengthen its position without facing all the potentially perilous consequences of an overt race-arming.

It has been suggested that, if India and Pakistan now formally claimed nuclear rank, they should be officially welcomed as members of the club. They shouldn't be. The 1968 nonproliferation treaty's 130 signatories would resent such a change. And an enlargement of the club from five to, say, seven would increase the restiveness of the new few in line for admission.

— THE ECONOMIST (London).

### INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1953-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUBNER, Publisher

JOHN VINOCUR, Executive Editor • WALTER WELLS, Editor • SAMUEL AIT, KATHERINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELLMORE, Deputy Editors • CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor

ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages

RENE BONDY, Deputy Publisher • ALAIN LECOUR and RICHARD H. MORGAN, Associate Publishers • FRANCIS DESMAISON, Consulting Editor • ROLF D. KRANFEL, Advertising Sales Director

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 46 37 93 00. Telex: Advertising, 612595; Circulation, 612832; Editorial, 612718; Production, 630698.

Directeur de la publication: Walter W. Hubner.

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Convent Road, Singapore 0511. Tel: 472-7768. Tel: RS55928. Managing Dir. Asia: Michael Giam, 50 Robinson Road, Singapore 0688. Tel: 5301061. Tel: 61170. Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin MacKinnon, 43 Lang Ave, London WC2. Tel: 89-4822. Telex: 262000. Mr. W. Germany: W. Laatzbach, Friedrichstr. 15, 1000 Frankfurt/M. Tel: (069) 726753. Tel: 416721. Mr. U.S.: Michael Corwin, 850 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel: (212) 755-3890. Telex: 67175. S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337. © 1987, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0294-8032.

## OPINION

## The Debt Crisis Isn't Somebody Else's Job

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS — If Citibank finally decides to hire someone to go around and kick Brazil out of its house for failing to pay the mortgage, my friend Richard deserves to get the call. He was present at the creation of the Debt Crisis, although none of us knew it then, and he should witness where it has gone.

Richard has never been to Brazil. He spent his formative banking years in the Middle East, journeying to Riyadh and Tehran carrying suitcases stuffed with deposit slips in the petrodollar-crazed days of the mid-1970s. Richard was the human face of "recycling."

He did not know where this mighty river of cash was flowing. It was somebody else's job to channel it to Zaire, Argentina or the Philippines, and if the loans looked shaky or it became clear that part of the loans

were going into kickbacks and other corruption, well, as he said, that was somebody else's job. The market would sort it all out.

Brazil's decision last month to halt indefinitely its interest payments on the nearly \$70 billion it owes to foreign commercial banks suggests that recycling may finally be over. Recycling was the lifeblood of the debt crisis, and the open challenge it poses to the banks, tell us that the time-buying strategies of the past decade may have gone as far as they can, and that political muscle is going to be needed in this new phase.

Brazil has brought sharply into focus the problems that have been gradually developing with the debt-control plan that went into effect in the summer of 1982 when Paul Volcker, Donald Regan (remember him?) and the IMF's Jacques Delors galloped to Mexico's rescue. Other equally desperate debtors' nations quickly lined up for rescheduling and new loans, on which the banks added a significant increase in their interest rate spread.

The idea was that through debt-tightening and strong export drives the debtor countries could survive a couple of rough years of heavy interest payments, which also carried a satisfying connotation of rehabilitation. Things would shortly get back to normal, the debtor nations were led to understand, with new lending financing new economic growth.

The bigger interest payments also boosted the banks' profits. But now, suddenly, the debtors' countries began experiencing large net capital outflows. And they began to understand that the commercial banks' fact had no intention of providing any new loans to them.

That pattern was broken a few months ago when the U.S. Treasury blueprinted the banks into agreeing to a new loan package and lower rates on rescheduling for Mexico. The banks reportedly came out of those negotiations grinning, vowing that they would not allow "the Mexican disease" to spread any further. They came the Brazilian hemorrhage.

Throughout this, the banks must have assumed that people in developing countries simply wouldn't do their homework, said Solita Montiel, the Philippines' economic planning minister and a sharp critic of the banks. "But they did. First they saw that they couldn't go on with these large net outflows. And then they saw that somehow Mexico wouldn't have a face net outflow for 18 months, based not on market decisions but on other, undefined factors. So they can draw conclusions about what they should do if they don't get the terms they need." Mr. Montiel urges brinkmanship with the banks, but has not been able to persuade Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin, who was conducting rescheduling talks with U.S. banks in New York last week. If the banks do not deal successfully with this moderate demands, they are likely to get a chance to try more radical ones.

A bruising confrontation with debtors' countries would tarnish not only the financially successful half decade that the banks have enjoyed but also the gains that capitalism has been making in the Third World, where developing countries have competed to lower investment barriers in the search for new funds and turned their economies away from the inefficiencies of central planning.

Treasury Secretary James Baker, whose imaginative plan for new lending has not been supported by the commercial banks, understands the tide of angry nationalism that lies beneath the surface in the debtor countries. His interventions on the side of Mexico and, more recently, the Philippines have kept the policy wheels turning. But he should not repeatedly have to drag the banks to solutions that are in their own interest. That is not somebody else's job.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## LETTER

### What About Roosevelt?

Your column "In Our Pages, 75 and 50 Years Ago" reported on Feb. 4, for 1912: "The week's political pendulum is swinging strongly toward President W.H. Taft. The New York County Republican Committee endorsed Mr. Taft by a vote of 582 to 17 after the Roosevelt men had made a fight to delay the vote."

That same column has not since reported that on Feb. 10, seven Republican governors endorsed Theodore Roosevelt — who replied on Feb. 24 that he would accept his party's nomination for president "if it is extended to me." Perhaps the Herald was so pro-Taft that it played down news favorable to Roosevelt?

G. WALLACE CHESSMAN, Rome.

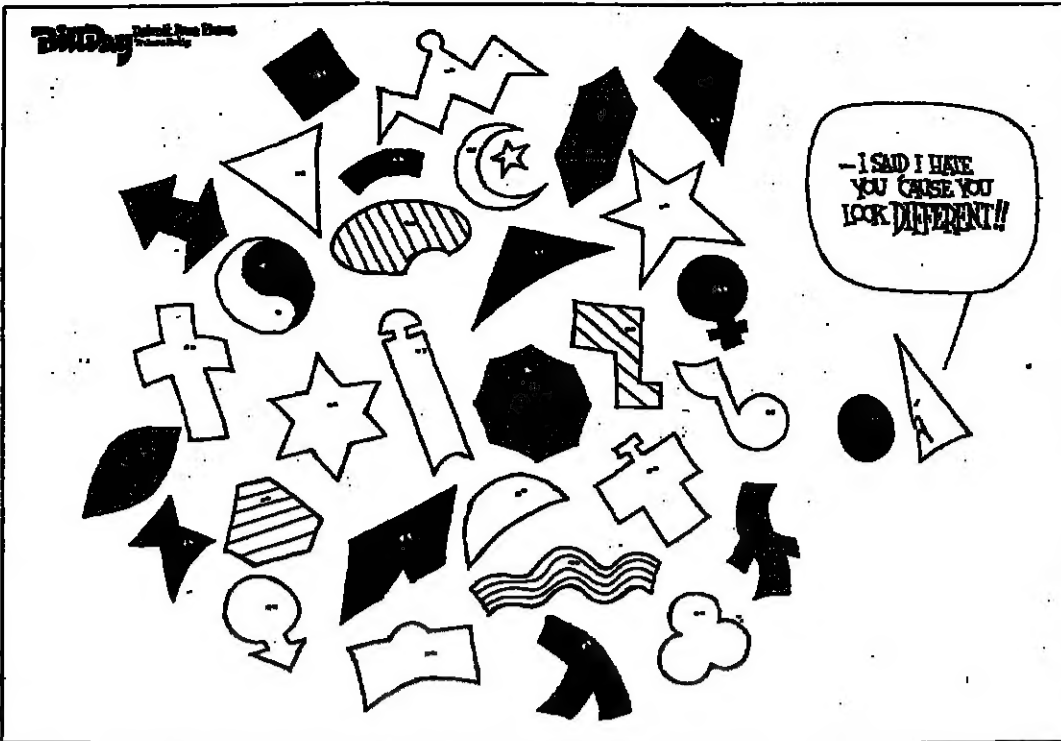
## IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1912: Grant Citizenship

NEW YORK — [The New York Tribune says:] In the passage of the citizenship bill by the House of Representatives there is a prospect of the tardy doing of an act of elemental justice. The proposal is to extend to the people of Puerto Rico the rights of American citizenship, such as are enjoyed by the inhabitants of other territories which are the property of the United States but are not a part of the Federal Union. The desirability of doing this as soon as the inhabitants are ready for citizenship is obvious, and that they are now ready is scarcely to be disputed. Without such action the Puerto Ricans are in the unhappy condition of people without a country. Citizenship must therefore be a gift to Puerto Rico from that Power which is endowed with the authority to grant it.

### 1937: Monks Win Strike

ASSIUT, Egypt — Rebel monks at the Copia Monastery, near here, emerged victorious from their 11-day strike when a decision was reached by the Coptic Council (March 14). The monks will return to their religious calm and abandon the warlike aspect which has been evident since they made preparations to withstand a threatened siege by civil authorities. The Coptic Council ruled that the former head of the monastery, Abbot Tadros, whom the rebels favor, be returned to the post temporarily, pending conclusion of an investigation into charges made by the monks against the present head, Abbot Sidarous. The monks barricaded themselves in the monastery several weeks ago as a protest against Abbot Sidarous, alleging that he had depleted the monastery's finances.



## How Israel May End Up Saving Pakistan's U.S. Aid

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — The recurring nightmare of American foreign policy is to see small states move toward the development of nuclear arms, their deployment, their political use and conceivably their use in war. It is not all his fault, but on President Reagan's watch this nightmare of loss of control by the United States and the other settled nuclear powers has taken on ever darker and more ominous hues.

It has happened in Pakistan and Israel, two countries whose insecurity, isolation and consequent reliance on U.S. patronage make their surge across the nuclear threshold a matter of special American responsibility.

The immediate focus is on Pakistan, which, to match the nuclear program of its dominant neighbor, India, has moved ahead so relentlessly on its own program as to jeopardize its American military tie. This is not new. In Jimmy Carter's time the Pakistanis hung tough on their nuclear program, and Mr. Carter cut off aid. In Ronald Reagan's first term — by then the Soviets had invaded Afghanistan — the Pakistanis hung tough, and Mr. Reagan resumed aid.

These days the United States shrinks from anything too close to a direct confrontation, fearing that such an encounter might push the edgy Pakistanis over the nuclear brink. In moving its warnings into public view last month, the U.S. government held open, as an acceptable alternative to either renouncing a nuclear intent or overtly declaring one, the option of drifting further into the gray. Playing the good cop, the administration is allowing Senator John Glenn to do the bad cop's job of threatening to suspend aid.

Pakistan is in a tough place. Gripped in an Indian-Soviet vise, it cannot ever be confident of the degree of U.S. patronage that would stifle its nuclear longings. The Indians, moreover, who do not receive U.S. aid, are immune to American pressure. They have Soviet aid and a nuclear lead, although not a deliverable bomb, and they rebuff the co-operative measures that alone could conceivably lower the temperature.

Still, a Pakistani surge ahead of India by going demonstratively nu-

clear would put a heavy new loose cannon on the international dock, and American law requires cutting off aid to states going nuclear.

Except — here is the rub — Israel. Pakistan may or may not be heading toward its first bomb, but Israel, according to a widely credited recent report, has stockpiled 100 to 200 bombs. Do you wish to argue that Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and his successors can better be trusted with a bomb than President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq and his? That Israel is a more democratic and Western country and therefore more bound to consider American interests? That Israel lives less dangerously?

An awful loophole in the nonproliferation law has Israel through, but the idea of cracking down on Pakistan while leaving Israel's aid unscathed is hard to take. Many American officials and congressmen find it so. For this reason, and for sympathy with Pakistan's plight and its strategic usefulness, an outcome may yet be reached that preserves aid: instead of a suspension or cutoff, a short (two-year) ex-

tension. Crazy as it seems, Israel may end up saving Pakistan's aid.

Jimmy Carter's aid cutoff and his stern focus on the pitfalls of proliferation produced uncertain results in Pakistan. With the invasion of Afghanistan, things have become no easier for Ronald Reagan. The fact is that if American assurances on friendship, security and energy supply do not register in Islamabad, the Soviets or the Indians could yet decide to practice nonproliferation in Pakistan in the Israeli style — by the sort of military attack with which Israel (using American photos) surgically removed Iraq's reactor in 1981.

There is no "best" to take out Israel's nuclear plant. The Israeli coast along in ambiguity, enjoying the deterrent effect that comes from having people think they have a bomb, without so far suffering the onus of having to admit they have one.

Of course they may also be in a position to precipitate World War III. That is not something a prudent person would want to see "delegated" to an Israel or a Pakistan. It is, for good reason, the American nightmare.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## The West Ought to Rethink Its Defense Doctrine

By Harlan Cleveland

MINNEAPOLIS — When Russians and Americans shout at each other, America's European allies urge it to try a tranquilizer called "détente." When the superpowers show signs of kissing and making up, the Europeans nervously mutter about the dangers of "condominium."

Mikhail Gorbachev, for reasons of his own (budget problems, fear of American science and technology, common sense), has now embraced earlier American positions — a comprehensive test ban and the destruction of all but a few intermediate-range missiles. He may even move for a pullback of "tactical" nuclear weapons.

President Reagan, for his own reasons (who would not rather be remembered for a four-quarter touchdown than for three-quarter fumbles?), has now moved into negotiating range. So the prospect that arms control could bring results, not just endless talk, upsets America's friends in Europe and brings to center stage the European nuclear dilemma: How to maintain the alliance and defend Western Europe without using weapons that nobody wants used.

Here, from a partisan of the alliance, are 10 pieces of the answer:

1. We are going to have to live with nuclear weapons, or at least with the widespread knowledge of how to make and deliver them. For major political leaders to say that nuclear arms can be totally eliminated is nonsense.

2. By inventing the ultimate weapon, man may also have invented the ultimately unusable weapon. In more than four decades now, no one has been able to think of a military occasion when making a nuclear bang would be better strategy and wiser politics than doing something less dramatic and destructive. In this situation, "no first use" is a description of future behavior (on both sides) with a high probability quotient.

3. The declaration of NATO is that the alliance (meaning the United States) would if necessary strike first. Would any president really use nuclear weapons first? The bipartisan testimony of former advisers to presidents, including Robert McNamara and Henry Kissinger, dampens NATO's official policy with a blanket of fog.

4. But can NATO say this out loud, even if it is obvious? The Soviet Union does not know what Washington would do — because Washington does not have a clear idea itself. Its uncertainty is credible — indeed, is widely advertised in a free society. That uncertainty is the real deterrent.

5. In these circumstances, "no first use" cannot be a formulation of policy. It has to be the consequence of policy. If NATO's force structure, weapons development, military training and rules of engagement are unraveled, rethought and put back together again for a credible conventional defense of Western Europe, then a "no first use" declaration would sound as if one meant it.

6. "Theater nuclear weapons" are certainly theatrical — and about as militarily useful as stage props. In the late 1960s, as an antidote to the widespread belief among European leaders that "tactical" nuclear arms were just superconventional weapons whose use could be localized, NATO Nuclear Planning Group conducted a series of war games. Any way you played the game, most of the people killed were on NATO's side, especially in West Germany. For two decades since then, the stockpile of American nuclear weapons in Europe (the famous "7,000 Hiroshimas") has resembled fish flopping on a dock. They are still alive but out of their element.

7. When advancing technology enabled both sides, first the East and then the West, to deploy intermediate-range nuclear weapons (the Soviet SS-20s, the West's Pershing-2 and cruise missiles), the line between "tactical" and "strategic" became inextricably blurred. Mr. McNamara was once asked in a NATO meeting what the difference was. A strategic weapon, he replied with a wry smile, "is anything that can hit me." This is still the relevant insight.

8. The need for rethinking this trans-Atlantic bargain called NATO is compounded by research in new technologies. The research and development space race and new French weapons are bound to look "strategic" to Moscow.

The Russians have now said they will play out their hand on intermediate-range missiles without mixing them with "star wars" or France's nuclear plans (and Britain's plans, while they last). But sooner or later all of the above will have to be wrapped into the disarmament package.

9. Too many Europeans have become used to thinking that the deployment of nuclear weapons, large or "small," is what glues the United States to the Atlantic alliance. But if nuclear weapons are unusable, that is dangerously watery glue. The challenge to American diplomacy is to thicken the glue with real consultation about a coherent non-nuclear strategy.

10. The most important thing the West can do to convince the Kremlin to develop a sensible and clearly defensive posture is to have one itself. If it really does not think nuclear weapons are usable, and acts like it; if it really recognizes its own posture to make "no first use" credible; if it really concludes that there is no such thing as a localized nuclear war, especially in Europe, and moves toward getting those nuclear weapons out of there — then there is a pretty good chance the Russians will catch on. They have followed the Western lead in military strategy many times before. And even if they do not, the NATO allies would at least be spending their money on defense, not psychological warfare.

In alliance politics, "détente" does not translate from the French as "relaxation." It means something more like the continuation of tension by other means. In what the late Averell Harriman called "competitive coexistence," especially in a world where information is the dominant resource, the West is well placed to lead the way toward a workable peace system. But that requires rethinking some obsolescent if comfortably familiar doctrines. NATO's over-reliance on unusable weapons is one of them.

The writer, a former U.S. ambassador to NATO, is dean of the University of Minnesota's Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

## The Next President Should Be Evaluated in Time

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Recalling the political follies of the past and looking ahead to next year's presidential election, the people who cover the news have a lot to think about, beginning now. For we have not been covering the election and its aftermath in the past but a few months, and what we do this year may influence the outcome next year.

The special problem this time is that all the candidates and potential candidates are comparative strangers. There will be no president on the ballot for the first time since 1968. As the newspapers, periodicals and television networks now operate, voters will get only fleeting glimpses of the candidates in the press and on the talk shows, usually briefly discussing the news of the day. This will be helpful and there will be more of it later on, but it will not be enough. We are doing too little too late.

What is required is much more reporting in depth on the character, education, experience and vision of these people. An election is not merely a judgment on the past but a bet on the future. Voters should want to know more than whether a candidate has a winning personality and can read somebody else's speeches. At least they deserve much more information than they have had in past elections on the health and stability of the candidates, where they came from and who is going with them in the cabinet and the White House. Some people complain that America's elections take too long, but in

this vast, disparate, continental country that is not true. It takes months to investigate, check and double-check, write and publish really serious and accurate biographies, and plan and make room between the ads for how-long television documentaries.

Also it takes money. Decisions have to be made in the first place that it is the responsibility of owners and editors to think about the top line as well as the bottom line, and to hire people to do the job instead of firing them by the hundreds as at CBS.

Who is this new guy Bruce Babbitt, a former governor of Arizona, who just joined the race? He must be a sensible man, for he wants to stamp out TelePromPters, and all other instruments of pretense.

We are beginning to get a hard look at Howard Baker of Tennessee, but nobody even mentions Al Gore of Tennessee, who may be the most promising young man in the Senate. He is too young at 38, the "experience" say, forgetting that the Constitution was written by Alexander Hamilton when he was 36, James Madison when he was 30 and John Adams when he was 37. Even when you add old Ben Franklin, who was 81, the average age of the founders at Philadelphia was only 43, and when Adams was invited to make a speech in Boston right after the convention he refused on the ground that at 37 he was "too old to make declarations."

So maybe we ought to get more

facts this year before we drift into '88 thinking mainly about who among the eager beavers can charm the voters, rather than about who can write and govern the republic.

Everything will have to be shoved forward a bit if this is to happen. It will not do to have a few debates, obstructed by reporters, between the two nominees in the fall of '88. It would be useful to let all the candidates argue it out on the commercial networks before the playoffs, and if the networks will not script a few ads, then on public and cable television.

Candidates will promise almost anything before they are nominated when they are asked relevant questions. But they will at least indicate who would be the key members of the cabinet and White House staff. This would be interesting to know in light of President Reagan's cronies and Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North.

Most candidates for sensitive federal jobs have to take intelligence tests and lately even urinal tests, but not candidates for president. America has been leaving that to their own doctors ever since Woodrow Wilson's doctor decided the country.

There is, finally, another important reason for looking carefully beyond the declared candidates. The chances are that none of them will come out of the primary elections with a decisive majority of the delegates. Then the conventions will have to do what they were meant to do: sit as a deliberative body and nominate anybody they choose, regardless of whether he ran in the primaries. They could turn to Howard Baker and beat around the Bush in the Republican convention, or pick Governor Mario Cuomo of New York or Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia or former Governor of Virginia in the Democratic. So we should be studying these people, too, among others, and the sooner the better.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

هكذا من أجل



# Pentagon Wants New Missile to Be Nuclear

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon is seeking congressional permission to install nuclear warheads on a new missile that was originally intended to strengthen conventional forces in Europe.

In testimony last week and in talks with lawmakers and their aides, Pentagon officials contended that time and money could be saved by putting nuclear warheads on the new experimental mobile missile, which has a flight range of less than 200 miles (320 kilometers). If warheads cannot be put on the new missile, the army says it will have to design another missile to replace its aged Lance missiles in Europe.

The new missile is known as the

Army Tactical Missile System. The design and purchase of 1,000 of the weapons is expected to cost \$1.5 billion.

Congressional staff members who have studied the issue closely said Congress was unlikely to lift a legal provision that for four years has blocked design of a nuclear warhead for the new missile. Pentagon officials say the law blocks them from even examining the possibility of making the missile capable of carrying a nuclear warhead.

Military experts say the army's proposal, which has been put forth unsuccessfully before, is especially interesting now in light of prospects for a new treaty that might limit intermediate-range arms in Europe. What to do about shorter-range missiles is one question that

must be resolved before such a treaty is signed, according to American negotiators.

None of the negotiators expects missiles with ranges as short as that of the new missile to be governed by any treaty on medium-range missiles. Some missiles with ranges on the order of 600 miles could be affected.

American negotiators have said that missiles with ranges as short as 200 miles, known as battlefield or tactical nuclear missiles, should be discussed in subsequent talks that would include conventional weapons.

European military officials are especially concerned about accepting an agreement on intermediate-range nuclear forces in the absence of any understanding about how to

control the balance of conventional and tactical nuclear forces, which would take on new military significance without the more potent nuclear forces in place.

The Army Tactical Missile System is considered to be the kind of new weapon that will strongly affect the military balance in Europe because of its range, mobility and accuracy.

Meanwhile, a senior Pentagon official said Saturday that prospects had dimmed for a compromise between the administration and the Congress on the interpretation of the anti-ballistic missile treaty of 1972.

"I think the prospects for a compromise have been significantly, perhaps irreparably, damaged by the position taken by leaders in the Senate," said the official, Richard N. Perle, the assistant defense secretary for international security policy.

Mr. Perle made these remarks in an appearance during a television interview program that was to be broadcast by Cable News Network on Sunday.

Mr. Perle, who has announced his intention to leave the Pentagon this spring, was referring to the stand on interpretation of the treaty taken by Senator Sam Nunn, a Georgia Democrat.

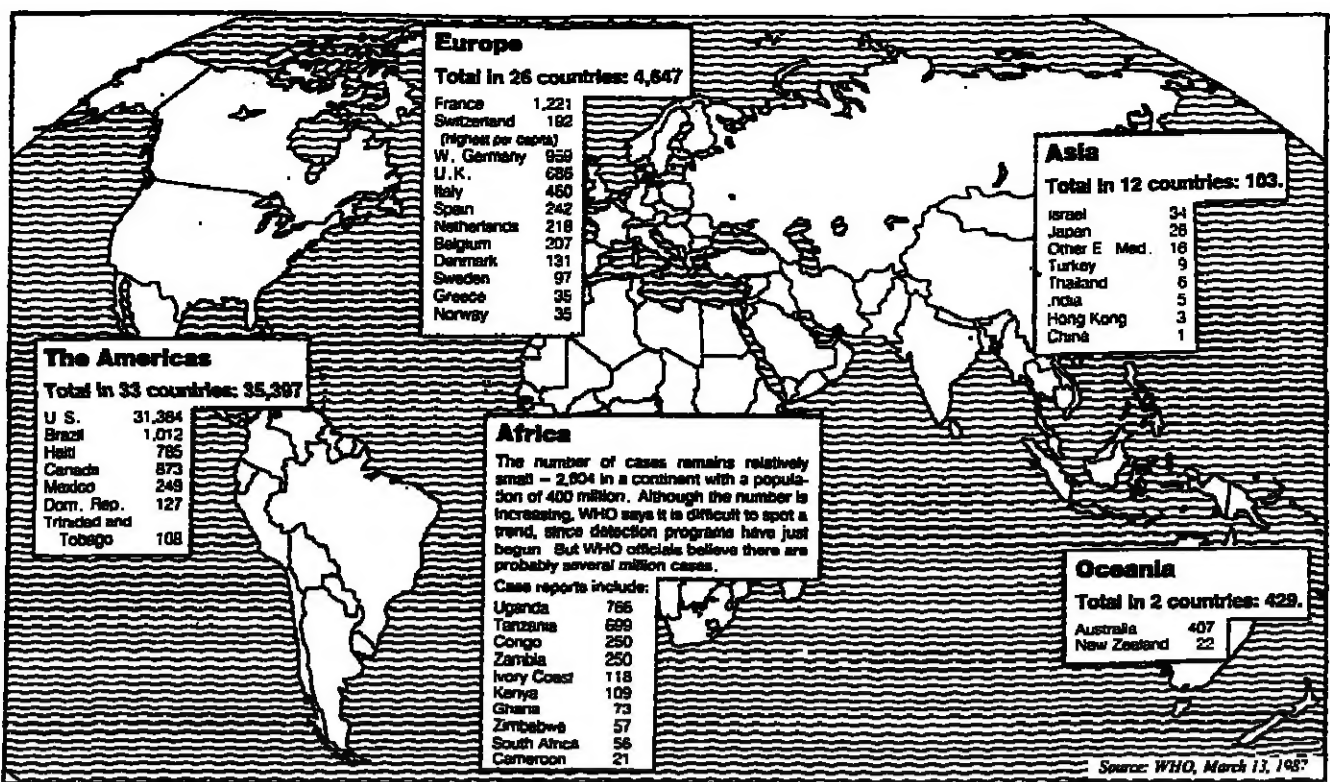
Mr. Nunn has argued for the validity of the traditional, strict interpretation of the treaty and sharply disputed the Reagan administration claim that the treaty can be broadly interpreted to allow extensive testing and development of some new types of defensive systems. But Mr. Perle said he agreed with Mr. Nunn's proposal that the classified negotiating record of the treaty be made public.

The compromise has a number of important elements. Among them, it would require Congress to defer legislation endorsing the traditional view of the treaty and to provide a "respectable" level of funding for the Strategic Defense Initiative, the administration's proposal for space-based missile defenses.

In return, the administration would have to promise not to violate the traditional interpretation for a limited period of time.

In a related development, officials said Saturday that current plans called for Secretary of State George P. Shultz to be accompanied by a large team of senior officials at Moscow in mid-April.

The senior officials who are scheduled to go on the trip include Paul H. Nitze, the senior adviser to Mr. Shultz; Mr. Perle of the Pentagon; Max M. Kampelman, the chief American arms negotiator; and two other senior American negotiators, Kenneth L. Adelman, the director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and Edward L. Rowley, an adviser to President Ronald Reagan.



## Dutch Missile Foes Look to Geneva

They Hope a Treaty Will Preclude Deployment of Cruises

By Edward Cody

Washington Post Service

AMSTERDAM — The new effort to eliminate intermediate-range missiles from Europe has revived hopes in the Netherlands that U.S. cruise missiles may not be deployed on Dutch soil.

For Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers, the U.S.-Soviet talks on intermediate-range weapons in Geneva have been interpreted as a kind of vindication. The government had insisted in a heated political struggle that a major reason for the Netherlands to join NATO's medium-range missile deployment was to nudge the Soviet Union toward more conciliatory arms control policies.

Despite widespread reluctance by the Dutch public and political opposition, Mr. Lubbers' government decided in November 1985 to accept U.S. cruise missiles as part of the deployment decided upon in 1979 by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

His Christian Democrat-led coalition pushed the issue through the legislature last spring and has begun construction on a missile base at Woensdrecht, pledging to have the 48 cruise missiles assigned to the Netherlands operational there by the end of 1988.

Less than half of the ground-launched 464 cruise missiles scheduled for deployment by 1988 are in place, with a total of 208 in Belgium, Britain, Italy and West Germany. West Germany has already deployed its full NATO complement of 108 Pershing 2 missiles.

Since the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, opened the way for the new negotiations last month, however, hopes have risen in the Netherlands that an agreement to eliminate the missiles might be reached before the 1988 deployment pledge has to be carried out.

"Chances that the 48 missiles will be deployed have diminished," Defense Minister Willem van Beukelen said recently. "On the other hand, I believe we should go on with the preparations. That is a sign to the Russians that we are serious and earnest about the discussions."

"The chances are real that there will be no deployment," he added. "This has always been our hope, but only in exchange for a bargain with the Russian side."

In the meantime, the Dutch peace movement and some opposition political figures have demanded that the government halt work on the Woensdrecht missile base because of the talks in Geneva.

For some in the peace movement, the demand reflects a conviction that the Netherlands should never have agreed to deploy in the first place.

Most of the political opposition, however, depicted the call as a possible gesture designed to foster success in the U.S.-Soviet talks, to be decided according to the pace of progress in Geneva.

This would be similar to the stand of Belgium, where resistance to deployment also was strong. The Belgian government recently reiterated that the status of arms control talks, now specif-

ically the Geneva negotiations on intermediate-range missiles, will be taken into account in deciding the timing of Belgium's next deployment phase.

Sixteen ground-launched cruise missiles have been deployed in Belgium. Like the Netherlands, Belgium is to have a total of 48 by the end of 1988.

Pieter van Vliet, the Dutch Foreign Ministry spokesman, said the government had ordered work to go forward at Woensdrecht. The demands for a halt so far have not become a major issue in the Dutch political arena, although the deployment question remains sensitive and controversial, diplomatic observers said.

Part of the reason for relative quiescence is that Mr. Lubbers' coalition emerged from elections with a reinforced majority last May, soon after deciding for deployment and gaining approval in the legislature.

"It is not a hot issue yet, but it is a simmering one," said Maarten van Traa, an opposition Labor Party member who helped lead the political fight against deployment.

Mr. van Traa said opposition could revive strongly if the talks on medium range missiles collapse.

Unlike Belgium, the Netherlands has not accepted a phased deployment. As a result, officials here said, no fraction of the 48 missiles is scheduled to be deployed as a first step. The course of U.S.-Soviet talks on intermediate-range missiles therefore is likely to become clear before the missiles are installed.

## AIDS: Outside the U.S. and Europe, the Deadly Virus Takes a Rising Toll

(Continued from Page 1)

Health Organization, which is seeking to guide them.

In Africa, for example, people have been familiar for years with a disease that results in the slow wasting away of the body up to the point of death. "Slim," as it is called, has now been identified with AIDS, which kills by dismantling the body's immune system and exposing it to cancers and other infections.

In Japan, the death of a prostitute infected with AIDS has raised alarm in a society where philandering husbands are tolerated, and could spread the disease into the general population. In countries where bisexuality is more tolerated than in the developed nations, there has been a marked increase in the number of heterosexuals infected with the virus.

Some nations have already announced plans to take action. In Japan, for example, government officials have proposed requirements that physicians report all AIDS cases, and that all blood donors, homosexuals and drug users be tested or examined for the virus.

The Soviet Union has reportedly developed a test to detect the disease, after discovering 13 AIDS carriers — all but one reportedly being foreigners.

India announced last week that it would test arriving foreigners for AIDS and require foreign students entering universities to prove they are free of the disease. India has so far reported five AIDS victims, all of which died. Most victims die within five years of contracting the disease.

"Up until this report from India, we were not aware of anyone actually taking measures against the short-term traveler," said Dr. Mann, although he acknowledged that a number of countries have said they are considering such a move, or even more widespread blood testing, for example, prior to granting marriage licenses.

A group of experts meeting at the World Health Organization concluded that such mandatory blood screening of arriving foreigners would be costly and inconclusive and would divert attention away from more effective means of combating AIDS, such as educational programs.

The health organization supports testing of blood kept in blood banks and has already begun helping African and Latin American countries set up such programs.

Uganda's "Love Carefully" campaign is an example of how some nations are using advice on avoid-

ing the disease to try to check its spread. With 766 cases, Uganda, with a population of about 15 million, has a higher case rate than any nation in Western Europe, where lower rates have sometimes inspired a sense of grim concern, and in some cases, even panicky proposals for sequestering AIDS victims from the general populace.

The Ugandan authorities have been distributing the "Love Carefully" brochure through public health clinics and the news media. World Health Organization officials say. Similar programs, using catchy slogans or direct warnings to promote educational materials are under consideration or already in place in Tanzania, Kenya, Brazil, Australia and Japan, among other nations.

"We cannot wait for a vaccine," said Manuel Carballo, a scientist with the health organization's anti-AIDS program. "Prevention has to be emphasized."

Nevertheless, acceptance of the need to tackle the AIDS problem with educational materials, plans for monitoring blood banks and other means have been slow to emerge, either due to a sense of complacency because of the relatively small numbers of known cases in some countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, or because of the difficulties encountered due to sensitivity over the sexual nature of the AIDS problem, health officials say.

"There really is no part of the world, looking in terms of regions, that are untouched," said Dr. Mann. "And the more studies done, the harder people look for evidence, the more one finds."

"But countries vary in their interest and concern about AIDS," he added. "Some take the position that since the number of cases is quite small, the problem is small." Such highly publicized programs as the distribution of condoms in Switzerland, the Netherlands and other parts of Europe with accompanying, often graphic, advertisements and warnings may be unsuitable for some nations, particularly in the Third World.

"The very explicit information we've seen in Britain and other parts of Europe are not as acceptable, especially in Africa where people are more sensitive," Mr. Carballo said.

Dr. Mann and other World Health Organization officials said the Geneva-based organization is expanding its advisory education programs with an initial budget of \$8 million, which they are seeking to expand to \$37 million through appeals to donor nations this year.

## U.S. Saves 37 Russians at Sea

New York Times Service

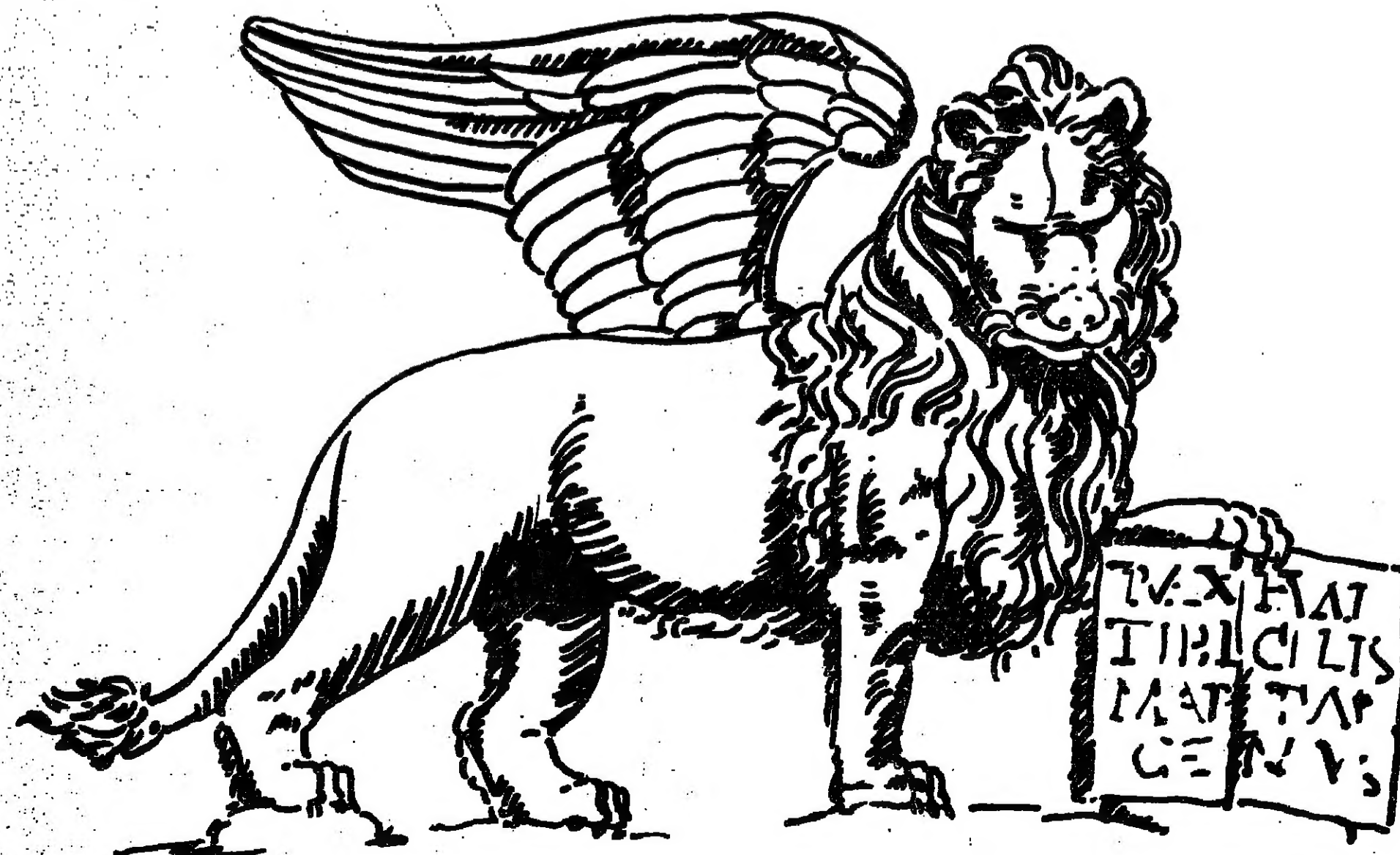
NEW YORK — U.S. Coast Guard helicopters fighting an Atlantic gale plucked 37 Russians, including three women and an infant, from the heaving deck of a stricken Soviet freighter off the coast of New Jersey and flew them to Atlantic City.

With the ship listing 40 degrees to port, rising and plunging in seas that broke over the pilot house, the Russians were lifted Saturday from

the deck, one by one, in baskets to three helicopters that struggled against 50 mph (80 kph) winds to hold their positions.

Coast Guard officials praised the skill and daring of the helicopter crews in the rescue 210 miles (340 kilometers) off the coast. Two minor injuries were reported among the Russians. The ship, the 482-foot (146-meter) Kosmosmolets Kirgizi, had been bound for Cuba with a cargo of flour. Its fate was not immediately known.

Let your export business thrive with proper financing



In international trade, sound financing is essential for success. The many different interests of your business partners have to be taken into consideration. You should be informed on the pros and cons of the many possibilities available before investing in production or signing any contracts. We offer you:

- trade financing
- non-recourse financing
- medium and long term buyer's credits
- access to the capital market by innovative investment banking

Let us help you find the best scheme for the success of your international business. We have a strong position in Europe and maintain numerous connections world-wide. Please contact us.

Bayerische Vereinsbank AG  
Head Office Munich  
International Division  
Kardinal-Faulhaber-Strasse 1  
D-8000 München 2  
Telex: 52861-0 bv d

**BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK**  
We have your interest at heart

Our international network: GR-10671 Athens, Representative Office, 3 Valaoritou Street, Telex: 218014 - Atlanta, GA 30303, Agency, 230 Peachtree Street, N.W., Telex: 804688 - Beijing, Representative Office, Jianguo Hotel, Room 193-195, Jianguo Men Wai Da Jie, Telex: 210290 - H-1364 Budapest V, Central-European International Bank Ltd., P.O. Box 170, Telex: 22-4759 - Caracas 1010-A, Representative Office, P.O. Box No. 6683, Telex: 21432 - Chicago, IL 60602, Branch, Three First National Plaza, 70 West Madison Street, Telex: 254325 or 254324 - Cleveland, OH 44114, Ohio Springs Plaza, 1801 East 9th Street, Telex: 199001 - Grand Cayman, Branch, P.O. Box 894 - Hong Kong, Representative Office, 3/F, St. George's Bldg., Ice House Street, Telex: 64838 - Johannesburg 2001, Representative Office, CC Box 99-300, Telex: 4-50131 - London EC3V 3LD, Branch, 1 Royal Exchange Buildings, Telex: 889196 - Los Angeles, CA 90017, Agency, 707 Wilshire Boulevard, Telex: 898357 - L-2014 Luxembourg, Subsidiary, Bayerische Vereinsbank International S.A., Boite Postale 481, Telex: 2654 - Manama (Bahrain), Representative Office, P.O. Box 20432, Telex: 9290 - I-20121 Milan, Representative Office, Via dell'Orso 20, Telex: 340069 - I-4100 Modena, Office, Condominio Portici-Via Sassi 20 - New York, NY 10017, Branch, 335 Madison Avenue, Telex: 62850 - New York, NY 10017, Correspondent Banking Office for North America, 335 Madison Avenue - New York, NY 10151 - Associated European Capital Corporation, 745 Fifth Avenue, Telex: 6801170 - F-75008 Paris, Subsidiary, BV France, 34, rue Pasquier, Telex: 660947 - 20001 Rio de Janeiro, Representative Office, Caixa Postal 2996, Telex: 2131540 - O1000 São Paulo, SP, Brazil, Banco Itaú de Investimento S.A., Caixa Postal 30341, Telex: 1124261 - Tehran, Representative Office, P.O. Box 11385-6516, Telex: 214206 - Tokyo 100, Branch, C.P.O. Box 1379, Telex: 26351 - Tokyo 100, Representative Office, C.P.O. Box 1378, Telex: 26351 - CH-8026 Zurich, Wirtschafts- und Privatbank, Postfach 782, Telex: 812083



# For Gandhi Government, Another Political Crisis

## Rift Between Top Leaders Threatens To Deepen Divisions in Ruling Party

By Steven R. Weisman  
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — A long-simmering dispute between Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and President Zail Singh of India erupted in public last week, creating an embarrassing political crisis for Mr. Gandhi's government.

The unusual rift between two former allies threatened to undercut the prime minister's authority and deepen divisions within the ruling Congress (I) Party at a time when Mr. Gandhi's political difficulties were already on the rise.

On the surface, no major issues were at stake. But the controversy was said to have derived partly from strains between the two leaders over the handling of Sikh demands in the northern state of Punjab. Mr. Singh is a Sikh.

Politicians now speculate that Mr. Singh may run for re-election as president this July without Mr. Gandhi's support, seeking votes from Congress (I) Party dissidents and opposition politicians. This could pose a serious challenge to Mr. Gandhi's political strength.

The president is elected by a vote of Parliament and India's 24 state legislatures. Normally, he is little more than a figurehead who attends ceremonial functions at

home and abroad. But as chief of state, he can wield influence at decisive moments.

For example, it was Mr. Singh who decided in 1984 to swear in Mr. Gandhi as prime minister after the assassination of his mother, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, instead of waiting for Parliament to make the choice.

At the time, it was said that Mr. Singh was acting out of political loyalty to Mrs. Gandhi, who had backed him for the office of president in 1982 in an attempt to heal the disaffection among Sikhs.

The president's devotion to the Gandhi family has given an ironic edge to reports in the last year that Mr. Gandhi had snubbed him.

It was widely reported, for example, that Mr. Gandhi had stopped briefing and consulting the president on the issue of Sikh demands in Punjab. Mr. Singh refused to sign a bill approved by Parliament to give the government sweeping powers to intercept mail.

Then, last week, the president wrote a letter to Mr. Gandhi, charging that the prime minister had refused to keep him abreast of the issue, as required by the Constitution.

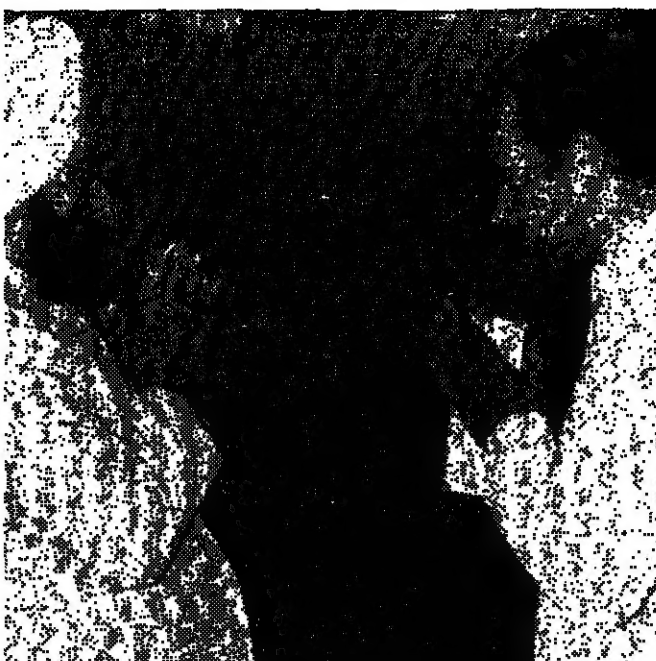
The letter was prompted by Mr. Gandhi's earlier assertion that he had treated Mr. Singh appropriately. "There is no question of keeping the president outside," Mr. Gandhi had told Parliament. "We keep him fully informed on all major national issues."

The letter, which was published in the newspaper Indian Express on Friday, created a furor in Parliament.

Addressing the prime minister as "My Dear Rajiv," the president said he appreciated Mr. Gandhi's desire to avoid an ugly controversy but added, "As you are aware, the factual position is somewhat at variance with what has been stated by you."

"Even on certain important domestic issues, I have not been kept informed," the president wrote. Mr. Gandhi has never made public his complaints about the president, but senior aides have let it be known that it derives partly from the issue of Sikhs in Punjab.

Mr. Singh was a former chief minister of the state of Punjab and later home minister under Mrs. Gandhi, and Mr. Gandhi is said to have blamed him for letting the



President Zail Singh, left, and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. A dispute between the two has erupted in public.

situation deteriorate into one that cost his mother's life. Mrs. Gandhi was assassinated by two Sikh security guards.

Mr. Gandhi's supporters also cite reports that Mr. Singh had once been friendly with Sikh extremists to undercut rival Sikh politicians in the Punjab, and that he still has links with some extremists.

Other analysts say the rift is partly cultural. At the age of 71, Mr. Singh is an affable and shrewd politician who is uncomfortable speaking English and proud of his humble rural upbringing.

When Mrs. Gandhi backed him for president in 1982, the choice was widely criticized, especially when Mr. Singh declared facetiously that he would have been happy

to take a broom and sweep the floor if that was what his leader wanted of him.

In any case, Mr. Singh's background contrasts with those of the Oxford- and Cambridge-educated people around Mr. Gandhi.

In still another twist to the controversy, federal policemen on Friday raided the residence of Ram Nath Goenka, one of India's leading industrialists, who is a longtime foe of the Gandhi family and owner of the Indian Express.

The raid appeared to be a part of the government's crackdown on tax evaders, but Mr. Goenka's associates said it could have been a retaliation for the publication in The Express of Mr. Singh's letter.

Mr. Junger, speaking publicly for the first time in an article in Monday's edition of Der Spiegel magazine, also pointed to parties outside the company, suggesting the fraud could involve the Frankfurt currency broker who had disappeared.

Mr. Junger said he felt "completely innocent" and had been treated unjustly.

Der Spiegel also said that Volkswagen's suspicious reached a head on Feb. 18 when a foreigner dollar account with the Hungarian National Bank fell due. The automaker contacted the bank seeking payment. The bank, however, said it had no record of the contract.

Mr. Junger said he felt "completely innocent" and had been treated unjustly.

Der Spiegel also said that Volkswagen's suspicious reached a head on Feb. 18 when a foreigner dollar account with the Hungarian National Bank fell due. The automaker contacted the bank seeking payment. The bank, however, said it had no record of the contract.

Mr. Junger said he felt "completely innocent" and had been treated unjustly.

Der Spiegel also said that Volkswagen's suspicious reached a head on Feb. 18 when a foreigner dollar account with the Hungarian National Bank fell due. The automaker contacted the bank seeking payment. The bank, however, said it had no record of the contract.

Mr. Junger said he felt "completely innocent" and had been treated unjustly.

Der Spiegel also said that Volkswagen's suspicious reached a head on Feb. 18 when a foreigner dollar account with the Hungarian National Bank fell due. The automaker contacted the bank seeking payment. The bank, however, said it had no record of the contract.

Mr. Junger said he felt "completely innocent" and had been treated unjustly.

Der Spiegel also said that Volkswagen's suspicious reached a head on Feb. 18 when a foreigner dollar account with the Hungarian National Bank fell due. The automaker contacted the bank seeking payment. The bank, however, said it had no record of the contract.

Mr. Junger said he felt "completely innocent" and had been treated unjustly.

Der Spiegel also said that Volkswagen's suspicious reached a head on Feb. 18 when a foreigner dollar account with the Hungarian National Bank fell due. The automaker contacted the bank seeking payment. The bank, however, said it had no record of the contract.

Mr. Junger said he felt "completely innocent" and had been treated unjustly.

Der Spiegel also said that Volkswagen's suspicious reached a head on Feb. 18 when a foreigner dollar account with the Hungarian National Bank fell due. The automaker contacted the bank seeking payment. The bank, however, said it had no record of the contract.

Mr. Junger said he felt "completely innocent" and had been treated unjustly.

# VW: Doubts on Sell-Off

(Continued from Page 1)

valued at 1.58 billion DM, based on the current share price.

The sell-off is part of a government program to sell holdings in several companies to the private sector. Bonn has already sold 40 percent of the energy group VAG, and plans to sell a 25.6 percent holding in the Veba AG industrial group this month.

In his remarks, Mr. Stoltenberg said, "I do not want to prejudice the results, but the immediate and serious question is whether certain management board members have kept their areas of business under appropriate control."

The scandal broke Tuesday, when Volkswagen said it uncovered the alleged fraud when a series of foreign currency contracts, intended to safeguard earnings from exchange rate fluctuations, fell due.

The company contends the contracts were forgeries.

The automaker filed charges with the Brunswick prosecutor's office, contending fraud, breach of trust and forgery by unspecified persons. The charges are believed to be against persons inside and outside the company.

Well-known Sonntag newspaper said Sunday that prosecutors are considering tracing their inquiries to possible accomplices employed by banks. It gave no sources and did not say what banks may be involved.

Banking sources in Frankfurt, however, said the alleged fraud would be inconceivable without help from within the company.

Mr. Junger, speaking publicly for the first time in an article in Monday's edition of Der Spiegel magazine, also pointed to parties outside the company, suggesting the fraud could involve the Frankfurt currency broker who had disappeared.

Mr. Junger said he felt "completely innocent" and had been treated unjustly.

Der Spiegel also said that Volkswagen's suspicious reached a head on Feb. 18 when a foreigner dollar account with the Hungarian National Bank fell due. The automaker contacted the bank seeking payment. The bank, however, said it had no record of the contract.

Mr. Junger said he felt "completely innocent" and had been treated unjustly.

Der Spiegel also said that Volkswagen's suspicious reached a head on Feb. 18 when a foreigner dollar account with the Hungarian National Bank fell due. The automaker contacted the bank seeking payment. The bank, however, said it had no record of the contract.

Mr. Junger said he felt "completely innocent" and had been treated unjustly.

Der Spiegel also said that Volkswagen's suspicious reached a head on Feb. 18 when a foreigner dollar account with the Hungarian National Bank fell due. The automaker contacted the bank seeking payment. The bank, however, said it had no record of the contract.

Mr. Junger said he felt "completely innocent" and had been treated unjustly.

Der Spiegel also said that Volkswagen's suspicious reached a head on Feb. 18 when a foreigner dollar account with the Hungarian National Bank fell due. The automaker contacted the bank seeking payment. The bank, however, said it had no record of the contract.

Mr. Junger said he felt "completely innocent" and had been treated unjustly.

Der Spiegel also said that Volkswagen's suspicious reached a head on Feb. 18 when a foreigner dollar account with the Hungarian National Bank fell due. The automaker contacted the bank seeking payment. The bank, however, said it had no record of the contract.

Mr. Junger said he felt "completely innocent" and had been treated unjustly.

Der Spiegel also said that Volkswagen's suspicious reached a head on Feb. 18 when a foreigner dollar account with the Hungarian National Bank fell due. The automaker contacted the bank seeking payment. The bank, however, said it had no record of the contract.

Mr. Junger said he felt "completely innocent" and had been treated unjustly.

Der Spiegel also said that Volkswagen's suspicious reached a head on Feb. 18 when a foreigner dollar account with the Hungarian National Bank fell due. The automaker contacted the bank seeking payment. The bank, however, said it had no record of the contract.

Mr. Junger said he felt "completely innocent" and had been treated unjustly.

Der Spiegel also said that Volkswagen's suspicious reached a head on Feb. 18 when a foreigner dollar account with the Hungarian National Bank fell due. The automaker contacted the bank seeking payment. The bank, however, said it had no record of the contract.

# IRAN: New Missile Raises Risks to Gulf Oil Shipments

(Continued from Page 1)

and cause fires, they normally can sink a large supertanker, short of a lucky hit. The Sea Killer carries 154 pounds of high explosive, only about 15 percent of the amount the Styx carries.

The HY-2 missile system is a Chinese coastal defense version of a Soviet ship-borne system that fires the Styx. The Russians have exported the Styx to their allies and Third World nations. According to the Jane's Weapon Systems yearbook, the version manufactured by the Chinese was also made available for export in 1984.

It is not known how whether the weapons system was provided to Iran by Beijing directly, or through a third party.

The issue of Chinese arms sales to Iran came up earlier this month during the visit of the U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, to China. Intelligence officials have cited China as a major weapons

supplier to Tehran. Mr. Shultz said that when he urged the Chinese leaders not to sell arms to Iran, they "repeated their position — they have said that they don't sell arms to Iran."

The HY-2 system consists of a radar direction system and launchers that carry the Styx missiles, which are more than 20 feet long and fly just above the surface of the water at subsonic speeds.

According to intelligence sources, there are about a half dozen missiles at two separate locations near the mouth of the Gulf. One is on the Iranian coastline near the town of Kubahestak, the other on the island of Qeshm near Bandar Abbas, a major port.

While intelligence officials acknowledge that the missiles may have been installed by the Iranians to protect Bandar Abbas from attack, they say it is more likely that they are intended to show Tehran's ability to interrupt Gulf shipping.

Mr. Polmar said that the missiles pose little threat to U.S. warships and those of other navies that operate in and around the entrance to the Gulf.

"Modern warships have electronic weapons to deal with Styx-type weapons," Mr. Polmar said. "It is commercial shipping that is in danger, unless a friendly warship is on duty round the clock to protect ships from any missiles fired."

The U.S. administration has said that it would not tolerate interference with free transit of the strait. The United States maintains a small flotilla of about six frigates and destroyers in the Gulf region at all times.

French, British and Soviet warships sail the Gulf waters on occasion. Oman, on the southern side of the Strait of Hormuz, also has patrol boats in the area. These are said to be capable of countering the Iranian missiles.

# GULF: Iran's Victory in the North

(Continued from Page 1)

counterattacks units, but the figures were impossible to verify.

Iran, for its part, acknowledged in its newspaper that Iranian forces had seized this territory, but said that it reclaimed it in counterattacks.

Iran's military command labeled the offensive Karbala 7 in the numbering pattern it has followed throughout most of the war. Karbala is a holy Shiite Muslim city south of the Iraqi capital of Baghdad that Iran's spiritual leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, has vowed to take.

According to the Iranian account of the battle, regular army troops from Iran's 64th Urmieh Division broke out of their front line positions in the early morning of March 4 and fought their way up a narrow winding mountain road laced with mines and flanked by Iraqi machine-gun bunkers.

"The area was covered with snow and was difficult to get to," said Colonel Azarfar, the division commander. "But our forces have been trained for that."

Large road graders followed close behind the advancing Iranian troops to establish a solid resupply

route for trucks. The road also ensured that Iran could hold the locally seized territory and defend it from counterattacks, military officials said.

The offensive comes amid the most intense and sustained military confrontation between Iran and Iraq since the early stages of the six-year war. The largest commitment of forces by both sides and the most ferocious battles have occurred more than 400 miles to the south, near Basra.

But with the opening of this northern front, Iran has demonstrated again that it can hit Iraq's well-equipped army at more than one place along the 730-mile front.

The Gerdam Heights campaign is also an important vindication for Iran's regular army forces, whose role has been preempted by Revolutionary Guards brigades in the more active southern front.

The guards are mostly Iranian youths who joined the war effort out of religious fervor and in response to calls by religious authorities, including Ayatollah Khomeini, to fight the jihad against Iraq.

Large road graders followed close behind the advancing Iranian troops to establish a solid resupply

# HOSTAGE: Death Threat

(Continued from Page 1)

napped victim," Sheikh Fadallah said. "This is meaningless."

On Saturday night, the Revolutionary Justice Organization said in a statement that "because of failure" to clarify "Mitterand's statement and because of the war declaration, Normandit has been committed for trial."

Mr. Normandit, 35, a lightning engineer with France's Antenne-2 television channel, was kidnapped March 8, 1986.

The French Foreign Ministry, in a statement Saturday, asked the captors to spare Mr. Normandit.

The ministry said that French government policy in the Middle East over the past 11 months had been "neutral, open, for the rights and justice of the people of the states of the region."

France "in particular wants to continue its process of normalization with Iran started 11 months ago," the statement said.

But the kidnappers' statement said that the French authorities were to blame for the "end of the chances of dialogue and peace."

# REAGAN: 'I Was Wrong'

(Continued from Page 1)

gist who is frequently consulted by the White House. "He has been dragged screaming into that position. I bet that if you get him aside, and put a beer into him, he'd say he didn't make a mistake."

Mr. Reagan has always been vulnerable to appeals "when people confront him personally," one confidant explained, but in the White House individuals seldom get through with their story.

The families of the hostages were a stark exception to that rule, and Mr. Reagan was deeply touched by their appeals. "He's a person when something like that happens," the friend said.

As a result, Mr. Reagan had a deep concern for the hostages' fate, and the effort to win their freedom "was something he truly believed in," the friend said. "I think he thought all the hostages would come out smiling," the friend added. "Don't we all want happy endings?"

# ATTENTION U.S. INVESTORS!

# Stateside Investing in Europe!

For U.S. investors in Europe, investing can be especially difficult and time-consuming. But now you no longer have to deal with trans-Atlantic operators or international mail. Fidelity Investments Brokerage Services, Ltd. is one of the first U.S. discount brokers to come to London!

## Trade stocks, bonds or options!

At Fidelity's London office, we'll give you swift, efficient access to U.S. markets in addition to the securities markets of Western Europe. Fidelity's representatives can execute your trades and put the latest market news available right at your fingertips, through our electronic computer network.

## Fidelity customer services, too!

If you're already a customer in any of Fidelity's mutual funds, you can come in to make a deposit or switch among your investments. And don't forget to set up your Fidelity Individual Retirement Account quickly and easily in the fund you choose.

## Information when you need it!

You don't have to come in person to benefit from the investment resources available at the Fidelity London office. You can call or write to receive information about how tax reform may affect you by requesting your free copy of the best-selling *Price-Waterhouse Tax Guide*. This is just one of the educational services available in addition to Fidelity's range of investment products.

## Call, write, or visit today!

Let Fidelity bring the U.S. market closer to you. Visit the London office at 23 Lovat Lane from Monday to Friday, 09.00 to 17.00. Or call 09.00 to 21.00 toll-free anywhere in the U.K. at 0-800-010-510 (elsewhere in Europe, call 01-283-4595).

Please send me:  
☐ A free fact kit about Fidelity Brokerage Services, Ltd. (us)  
☐ A free IRA fact kit about Fidelity Brokerage Services, Ltd. (us)

Mail coupon to Fidelity Investment Brokerage Services, Ltd., of London, 23 Lovat Lane, London EC3R8BE.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Call Fidelity  
01-283-4595

**Fidelity Investments**  
INT/FBS/031987

# Mutual Funds

Flourish as of close of trading Friday, March 13

NEW YORK (AP)—The following quotations, furnished by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are for the week ending March 13.

(Value or % change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

# Mutual Funds

Flourish as of close of trading Friday, March 13

NEW YORK (AP)—The following quotations, furnished by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are for the week ending March 13.

(Value or % change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)

(Value plus change since last Friday, in parentheses)







# The Next Epoch in A



C  
E

هكذا من الأحرار

at 10 basis points over the



# ch in Autofocus.

Introducing EOS, the first autofocus camera so fast and simple to use that anyone can now take professional quality pictures. With every lens. In every light.

## Power Eyes That Never Slow You Down

The conventional autofocus SLR has the motor built in the body. In the new Canon EOS the motor is in the lens, right where it belongs.

It's a choice we made deliberately. Because at Canon we know that opportunities for great photos come and go in the blink of an eye. To make the most of every chance, you need an autofocus camera that gives you both fixed and continuous focus. You need a camera that's superfast and superprecise in every photographic situation. With no limit to autofocus speed as lenses get longer. No inefficient mechanical link between body and lens to slow the action and lose precision with wear.

And speaking frankly, because we're Canon, we couldn't settle for second best.

**Even in light so low that reading this ad would be difficult.**

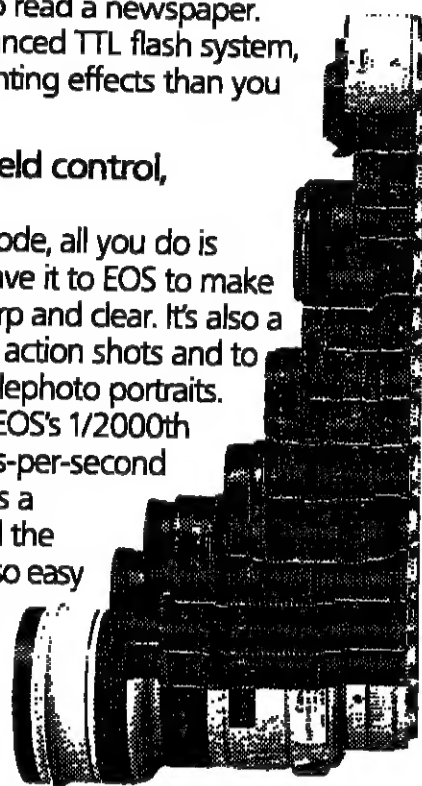
Which is also why EOS has no peer as a master of difficult lighting. Our evaluative metering system measures light in six separate zones, then compares the results to the thousands of picture possibilities stored in EOS's microcomputer memory. To guarantee that EOS's microcomputer always works with the best possible data, we threw away conventional CCD sensors and replaced them with our own original BASIS; a technology so sensitive that EOS can focus in natural light so low that your own eyes would find it hard to read a newspaper. Then we added our own advanced TTL flash system, to open up more color and lighting effects than you ever thought possible.

**Plus automatic depth of field control, built-in motor drive.**

With our new depth of field mode, all you do is point once, point twice, and leave it to EOS to make sure that both subjects are sharp and clear. It's also a great way to set up highspeed action shots and to fine-tune landscape shots or telephoto portraits.

Put all this together with EOS's 1/2000th shutter speed and three-frames-per-second built-in motor drive. The result is a camera that let's you capture all the excitement of fast action. Yet it's so easy to use, so beautifully designed and comfortable to hold. It's perfect for anyone who wants to take truly stunning pictures.

Starting right now.



# Canon EOS is Now

**Canon**  
**EOS**  
Power Eye Autofocus SLR







هكنا من العمل

## New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvillettes

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price and week	Terms
<b>FLUATING RATE NOTES</b>						
CMO Trist 23	\$319.2	2017	0.40	101.00	Over 3-month Libor, Maximum coupon 11.50%, Average life 2.5 years, Fee 0.15%	
<b>FIXED-COUPON</b>						
Compagnie Française du	\$150	1992	7	100	98.35	Noncallable, Fee 1.5%
Kodak	\$135	1997	7%	101%	98.75	Noncallable, Fee 2%
30 Finance	\$200	1997	7%	101%	99.18	Noncallable, Fee 2%, Denominations \$10,000
Hydro Int'l	\$150	1990	7%	100	99.00	Noncallable, Fee 1.5%
Hydro	\$125	1997	8%	101%	99.68	Noncallable, Fee 2%
DMV Finance	DM 324.39	—	—	100	—	Five ten-year bonds with maturities of 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30 years. No coupon paid, but redemption amount will be 95.45 million marks, to yield respectively 8%, 6%, 7, 7% and 7.5%. Noncallable, Fee 2.5%
Ford Motor Credit	DM 200	1992	5%	116%	113.35	Noncallable, Each 1,000-mark note with two 2-year warrants each giving the right to buy \$500 of a fixed exchange rate of 1.86 marks per dollar. Breakdown exchange rate 2.02 marks per dollar, Fee 2%
Kreditbank Int'l	DM 100	1992	5%	116%	113.50	Noncallable, Each 5,000-mark note with five 12-month and five 5-year warrants each giving the right to buy \$200 of a fixed exchange rate of 1.86 marks per dollar. Breakdown exchange rate 1.9412 marks per dollar for 12-month warrants and 2.07 for 5-year warrants, Fee 2%
European Coal & Steel Community	\$ 100	1992	9%	101%	99.75	Noncallable, 30% due on subscription and balance in July, Fee 2.5%
Imperial Chemical Industries	\$ 100	2005	9%	101%	99.25	Noncallable, 30% due on subscription and balance in July, Fee 2.5%
New Zealand	\$ 100	1995	9%	100%	98.25	Noncallable, Fee 2%
Hydro	\$ 50	1993	9%	101%	—	Noncallable, Fee 1.5%
Hydro	\$ 100	1997	9%	101%	98.70	Callable at 100% in 1994, Fee 2%
Investments in Industry	FF 500	1994	9%	101	98.63	Callable at par in 1990, Each 10,000-franc note with one warrant, priced at 225 francs, exercisable at par into an identical, noncallable bond, Fee 1.5%, Warrants ended the week of 225 francs
DSM	DF 150	1992	7%	100	—	Noncallable, Redeemable at maturity in sterling at a fixed exchange rate of 3.1945 guilders per pound
Nordic Investment Bank	DK 300	1994	11%	100	99.00	Callable at par in 1992, Fee 1.5%
Crédit Foncier de France	FCU 150	1994	7%	101%	100.13	Noncallable, Fee 1.5%, 50 million FCUs reserved for a 6-month tap
Nasdaq Int'l Finance	FCU 50	1992	7%	101%	98.88	Noncallable, Fee 1.5%, Denominations 10,000 FCUs
American Express Overseas Credit	CS 60	1994	9	101%	99.83	Noncallable, Fee 1.5%
Hydro Quebec	CS 150	1997	9	100%	99.25	Noncallable, Fee 2%
NR Finance	CS 40	1994	9	101%	99.75	Noncallable, Fee 1.5%
Oesterreichische Kontrollbank	CS 100	1997	9	101%	100.00	Noncallable, Fee 2%
Brenntag Landesbank	Aus 40	1990	15	101%	100.13	Noncallable, Fee 1.5%
Strandbank Finance	Aus 150	1992	14%	101%	100.13	Noncallable, Fee 2%
Deutsche Bank	Aus 150	1992	14%	101%	100.13	Noncallable, Fee 2%
Rabobank Nederland	Aus 50	1990	15%	101%	100.25	Noncallable, Fee 1.5%
Unilever Australia	Aus 40	1990	14%	101%	100.00	Noncallable, Fee 1.5%
Bank of Nova Scotia (Newcom)	NZ\$ 50	1989	18%	101	98.00	Noncallable, Fee 1.5%
Banque Nationale de Paris	Y12,000	1995	7	101%	—	Noncallable, Redeemable at maturity in U.S. dollars at a fixed exchange rate of 134.95 yen per dollar, Fee 2%
Christiania Bank	Y12,000	1992	zero	90.90	79.20	Yield 4.35%, Noncallable, Proceeds 10,300 million yen, Fee 1.5%
DNC Int'l Finance	Y10,000	1994	5	102%	100.68	Noncallable, Fee 1.5%
Kowloon Steel	Y20,000	1994	4%	101%	99.50	Noncallable, Fee 1.5%
New South Wales Treasury	Y15,000	1992	4%	101%	99.75	Noncallable, Fee 1.5%
Société Générale	Y19,000	1992	zero	81.264	79.56	Yield 4.35%, Noncallable, Proceeds 15,200 million yen, Fee 1.5%
Toyota Motor Credit	Y23,000	1992	4%	101%	99.38	Noncallable, Fee 1.5%
Union Bank of Finland	Y10,000	1992	5	102%	100.25	Noncallable, Fee 1.5%
<b>CURRY-UNITED</b>						
Industriale Bank	\$ 50	2002	2%	100	110.00	Semiannually, Callable at 105 in 1992, Convertible at 99% yen per share and of 154.45 yen per dollar, Fee 2.5%
Banca Nazionale del Lavoro	\$120	1992	6	100	99.50	Noncallable, Also 120,000 warrants, issued by Effibanco, each exercisable into 40 shares of Banca Nazionale del Lavoro at 29,435 lire per share, a 10.75% premium, Fee 2.5%
CBS	\$400	2002	5	100	99.50	Convertible at \$200 per share, a 36.25% premium, Fee 2.5%
Chubb	\$150	2002	5	100	107.00	Callable at 105 in 1990, Convertible at \$74 per share, a 23.85% premium, Fee 2.5%
Glaxo Bank	\$ 50	2002	2%	100	106.50	Semiannually, Callable at 105 in 1992, Convertible at 808 yen per share and of 154.70 yen per dollar, Fee 2.5%
Hawley Group	\$150	2002	5%	100	99.50	Semiannually, Redeemable in 1994 to yield 8%, Convertible at 170 pence per share, a 19.70% premium, Cumulative redeemable preferred shares
Holobank Bank	\$ 30	2002	2%	100	107.00	Callable at 105 in 1992, Convertible at 640 yen per share and of 154.90 yen per dollar, Fee 2.5%
Home Shopping Network	\$150	2002	5%	100	99.00	Sinking fund to start in 1995, Convertible at an expected 25% premium, Fee 2.5%, Terms to be set March 25
Industriale Electric Trading	\$100	1992	2%	100	105.20	Noncallable, Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 2,075 yen per share and of 154.70 yen per dollar, Fee 2.5%
Melex	\$150	1992	2%	100	105.00	Noncallable, Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 651 yen per share and of 154.70 yen per dollar, Fee 2.5%
Melex	\$150	1994	3	100	100.00	Noncallable, Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 651 yen per share and of 154.70 yen per dollar, Fee 2.5%
Midland Estate Development	\$200	1992	2%	100	109.50	Noncallable, Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 2,222 yen per share and of 154.45 yen per dollar, Fee 2.5%
Japan Synthetic Rubber Company	DM 100	1992	2%	100	—	Noncallable, Each 5,000-mark note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 492 yen per share and of 83.97 yen per mark, Fee 2.5%
Melex	E 65	2002	5%	100	103.00	Convertible at 262 pence per share, a 9.82% premium, Fee 2.5%
Nonlinear Macintosh	E 55	2002	open	100	101%	Coupon indicated at 4% to 4.5%, Redeemable in 1992 to yield 8% to 9%, Convertible at an expected 10 to 15% premium, Fee 2.5%, Terms to be set March 16
Staples	E 69	2001	4%	100	104.25	Redeemable at 126.80 in 1992 to yield 9.45%, Convertible at 346 pence per share, a 9.84% premium, Fee 2.5%

## DELORS: Siemens Bid Favored

(Continued from first finance page)

the previous, Socialist, government, who has been mentioned as a possible candidate in the 1988 French presidential election, has avoided making public statements on sensitive industrial bidding within EC member countries.

But he said Sunday that the current situation was comparable to the one that faced Unidata, an effort to create a European computer manufacturing company that failed in 1976 when French government support was withdrawn.

That failure has "complicated difficulties" in establishing French-German industrial cooperation within the community ever since, Mr. Delors said.

"We badly need an example of rapprochement, and telecommunications can provide it," he said.

Unidata, a joint project of Siemens, International Computers Ltd. of Britain and the Bull group of France, collapsed when the government of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing withdrew its support and instead helped establish cooperation between Bull and Honeywell of the United States.

A senior commission source in Brussels said, "The failure of Unidata, and specifically France's role at the time, is mentioned by the Germans when we talk of new cooperation."

"It is very frustrating, and Delors is trying to draw the French and the Germans together with a view to kicking off pending EC research and development programs," the official added. "That's why the CGCT is so crucial and why we're raising it. It is a purely political approach."

Mr. Delors said he was hopeful that a decision in favor of Siemens would provide "badly-needed stimulus" to efforts by the EC Commission, the EC's executive body, to win support from member countries for a research plan known as the Framework Program.

That program would cost 7.7 bil-

lion European currency units (\$8.6 billion) over five years, doubling the level of research spending in such areas as telecommunications, computer and biotechnologies.

"We are facing blockage from several key governments, notably Germany, but also Britain and France" on the program, Mr. Delors said, adding that CGCT represented "a symbolic case."

The Finance Ministry has set April 30 as the deadline for deciding which of the five groups gets control of CGCT, formerly a subsidiary of ITT Corp.

It has set a purchase price of 500 million francs (about \$81 million). Foreign ownership will be limited to a maximum of 20 percent.

## U.S. Jet Contract With Fairchild Is Canceled

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Air Force and Fairchild Industries have canceled the contract for the T-46A training plane, a move that will shut subsidiary Fairchild Republic Co.'s plant in Farmingdale, Long Island, in New York by the end of the year.

The company's announcement on Friday, which means the elimination of more than 2,500 jobs, had long been rumored and ended a prolonged dispute between the air force and the company after early development problems with the jet.

Under the contract, the company was to have built 10 planes for \$200 million. With the cancellation agreement, air force payments will be capped at \$159 million, about the amount Fairchild has received.

## Visa Hits Back at American Express

By Nancy L. Ross

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Visa International, reacting to an announcement last week of a new American Express credit card, has called on its member banks to reconsider their sale of American Express travelers checks and premium cards.

In a letter to the 5,500 financial institutions that participate in Visa, the company's president, C.T. Russell, wrote, "You may wish to rethink your position in offering American Express products."

The letter also suggested that bank executives call American Express' chairman, James D. Robinson 3d, "and voice your displeasure over his decision to enter one of your most profitable lines of service."

The Consumer Federation of America, which released Mr. Russell's letter on Friday, accused Visa of "pressure tactics of the most anti-competitive kind." The group's executive director, Stephen Brobeck, declared, "We are asking the U.S. Department of Justice to investigate whether Visa is acting in restraint of trade."

American Express announced Monday that it would issue a new revolving-charge card called Optima to current American Express card holders.

Optima will be priced at \$15 a year (in addition to the \$45 fee for the regular American Express card), and the annual percentage rate on charges will be 1.7 times to 1.8 times the U.S. prime prime—at current rates, about 13.5 percent. The average rate on existing bank cards is 17 percent to 18 percent.

Visa's executive vice president, Wayne Johnson, denied that his company's letter was intended to restrain American Express or start a boycott of its products.

"We are not concerned about our action or our intent from a legal standpoint," he added.

Walter Montgomery, senior vice president of American Express, called Mr. Russell's letter an "over-reaction."

He also noted that Visa has been running advertisements in trade publications aimed at persuading banks to stop selling American Express products.

Mr. Johnson said that despite its lower interest rate, the new American Express card will not necessarily save money. He noted that a \$1,000 outstanding balance at 13.5 percent, plus a \$60 fee, works out to an effective annual percentage rate of 19.5 percent, compared with 19 percent for Visa.

Mr. Montgomery said American Express hopes to issue 1 million to 2 million Optima cards over two or three years, which he called "a drop

in the bucket" for Visa, which has 97 million cardholders in the United States.

## MIDLAND: Shakeout Seen

(Continued from first finance page) making markets in certain industry sectors.

Others, notably the L. Messel unit of Shearson Lehman Brothers, are said to be reviewing their operations with an eye toward cutting back or pulling out. A Messel executive said the firm was in the midst of a "continuing evaluation," but added that it was "nothing of a very drastic nature."

Traders also note that only a half-dozen firms are now making markets in most sectors and routinely offering bid-and-offer prices on larger blocks of stock of 100,000 shares or more. The leaders appear to be the firms that acquired the top pre-Big Bang traders: S.G. Warburg, which purchased Akroyd & Smithers; Barclays Bank, which bought Wedd Durlacher Mordant; Morgan Grenfell, which acquired Pinchin Denny; and Smith New Court, partly owned by the N.M. Rothschild Group.

## COMPANY NOTES

Aeritalia, Italy's state-controlled aerospace company, has signed an accord with two West German companies for cooperation in launching space projects using removable satellites. The two companies are OHB System GmbH Optoelectronic Idrachiche of Bremen and Kayser-Threde GmbH of Munich. The new system would start operations in 1989, and be able to launch loads of 200 kilograms (440 pounds).

Compagnie de Navigation Mixte de France has agreed to sell its 60 percent stake in rail wagon and container subsidiary, Société de Transports & Manutentions Industrielles SA, to Brambles Industries Inc. of Australia for 247.6 million francs (\$40.1 million).

INA, Yugoslavia's chief oil and natural gas producer, has begun an oil-for-products exchange agreed upon last year with the French petrochemical concern Petrochemie. Under the exchange, valued at \$530 million, Petrochemie will supply oil to INA refineries and to 12 industrial companies, while the Yugoslav manufacturers will export oil products to France.

## EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

## EC, U.S. Trade War Is Often for Home Consumption Only

By Peter Mazas

International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — As trade tensions increase, the European Community and the United States are refining diplomatic shadow boxing to a fine art. Moreover, diplomats say that many of the pulled punches aim to impress public opinion rather than scare the other side.

The EC sent an angry letter to the Reagan administration last week, threatening reprisals if Congress passes the Textile and Apparel Trade Act. The protectionist measure would impose a maximum 1 percent annual growth rate on U.S. textile imports.

"This proposal would violate the rights of textile producers," thundered Willy de Clercq, the EC external relations commissioner, in a letter to Clayton K. Yaitter, the U.S. trade representative. Mr. de Clercq said that the EC would be "obliged" to retaliate.

However, the warning appeared to be unnecessary.

President Ronald Reagan, who vetoed a similar textile bill last year, has promised to veto the new measure if it is passed. Odds are slim that the new Congress, even though it is controlled by the Democrats, could muster enough votes to override a presidential veto.

In light of this, experts say the commission's warning letter may reflect the need to be perceived by the European public, and key lobbyists, as sticking up for EC interests.

"There's more posturing than reality in this," one Western diplomat said.

The White House is not exempt from this type of campaigning. Last month the EC Commission proposed a tax on oils and fats that would severely hurt U.S. exports of those goods. Predictably, the tax was condemned by Washington, with the usual threats of retaliation.

However, the tax is an idea that has floated around the community for several years without attracting much support.

EC sources said that if, as expected, EC ministers turn it down, they will be under more pressure to approve other measures aimed at reducing the EC budget deficit. U.S. officials are aware of the strong opposition in the EC to the tax, but this has not stopped Washington from loudly complaining.

## Finance Officials Dismiss Gloomy Growth Forecast

Like the proverbial messenger bearing bad news, the EC commission has been sharply criticized for lowering its forecast for economic growth.

Two weeks ago the Brussels executive body said the EC's economy would grow at a meager 2.3 percent rate in 1987 rather than 2.8 percent. Unemployment, it said, would be unchanged, at best.

Senior finance ministry officials

of the 12 member states, meeting here last week, dismissed the commission's pessimistic predictions. They said that the commission underestimated the impact of last month's Paris accord.

That accord, reached between finance ministers and central bankers from six leading industrialized nations, called for greater economic cooperation and a stabilization in dollar exchange rates.

Otto Schlecht, Bonn's state secretary for economics, reportedly told the EC finance officials last week that the current slowdown in

West Germany would be temporary. He pointed to the Paris accord and to high investment and consumer-spending levels as signs of better times ahead.

The Dutch, British and Belgian officials voiced the same ideas, sources said. After the meeting, Belgium's finance minister, Mark Eyskens, one of the few ministers to attend, called the EC's economy "satisfactory."

Comments such as this contradict the commission's assessment. Commission officials attribute the difference of views to the tendency

of ministers to evaluate the EC's economic situation through a partly political perspective.

"Governments try to present the brightest picture," one commission official said.

He said that if member states had accepted the commission's revised forecast, they would have been obliged to adjust economic policies to spur growth past the unacceptable 2.3 percent level.

"The only way out for them was to say the forecast was wrong," the official added.

## 3 British Borrowers Arrange Loans in Sterling

By Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Borrowing in sterling dominated the international credit market last week, with Rolls-Royce Ltd., British Airways Authority, Argyl Group PLC and the Bank of Ireland seeking funds.

BAA, which is scheduled to be sold to the public this summer, tapped the market for a £300 million multi-option facility with bank asked to underwrite £100 million.

The committed portion runs for seven years. BAA will pay an annual facility fee of 6 basis points, or 0.06 percent, on the amount it designates as available — never less than \$85 million — and 3 basis points on the remainder. BAA has pointed out the market for a £300 million multi-option facility with bank asked to underwrite £100 million.

Bank participating in the operation may be asked to bid for advances as bankers' acceptances for the full £300 million. The maximum charge for drawing on the £100 million underwritten portion is set at 10 basis points over the

London interbank offered rate, or Libor. This rises another 2½ basis points if more than half is actually drawn.

The terms on the Rolls-Royce facility were not disclosed but were

described as broadly in line with those set for BAA. The British engine manufacturer is arranging a £250 million multi-option facility of which banks are asked to underwrite £150 million for five years.

Rolls-Royce is also scheduled to be privatized this year and the existing debt carrying the government's guarantee will be repaid.

Argyl, the supermarket group, is seeking a £100 million multi-option facility of which banks are asked to underwrite £75 million. This five-year revolving standby will carry an annual facility fee of 7½ basis points on the amount designated as available (never less than 40 percent) and 5 basis points on the reserve portion.

The company will pay a one-time switch fee of 5 basis points to move

funds from reserve status. Drawings will cost ¼ point over a British money-market benchmark, the eligible bill rate.

The Bank of Ireland has asked banks to underwrite a five-year, £300 million certificate of deposit facility.

In the dollar market, Petrocorp of New Zealand is seeking \$150 million for five years. It will pay an annual facility fee of 6½ basis points on the amount designated available and 5 basis points on the reserve portion. Drawings will cost 10 basis points over Libor and an additional 2½ basis points if more than half is used.

Générale Occidentale de France, the flagship of Sir James Goldsmith, the British-French financier, is seeking \$100 million for seven years. It can pay ½ point over Libor or ¼ point over the prime rate set by Royal Bank of Canada.

The company will pay a commitment fee of ¼ percent on undrawn, available amounts and ¼ percent on the reserve portion.

A joint venture of Philips NV

## SELECTED U.S./U.K. QUOTATIONS

	USD	ASK
Bitter Corp	34	3%
Chiron	31½	3¼%
Goodmark Foods	14	14%
MAG Holdings	4	5%
NAV-AIR	2½	2%
Spectrolyne	2½	2½%

WITH COMMENTS OF CONTINENTAL AMERICAN  
These are indicative prices as of March 12, 1987

## Mitsui Finance International Limited

and

## Mitsui Finance Trust International Limited

## We have moved

With effect from Monday 16th March 1987 our new address is:

Three London Wall Buildings  
London Wall  
London EC2M 5PD

Switchboard: (01) 628 4400

Telex: 886107

Facsimile: (01) 638 2668

Sales: (01) 588 9199

Trading: (01) 374 4010

Please note that from this date calls to our syndication, sales and trading departments will be automatically recorded.



## NASDAQ National Market

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Mar. 13

Sales In	100s	High	Low	Close	Chg	Net	Sales In	100s	High	Low	Close	Chg	Net	Sales In	100s	High	Low	Close	Chg	Net	Sales In	100s	High	Low	Close	Chg	Net	Sales In	100s	High	Low	Close	Chg	Net	Sales In	100s	High	Low	Close	Chg	Net
ABX	30	43	120	120	120	120	ABX	30	43	120	120	120	120	ABX	30	43	120	120	120	120	ABX	30	43	120	120	120	120	ABX	30	43	120	120	120	120	ABX	30	43	120	120	120	120

Now Morning Delivery  
for Most Readers

Save up to **50%** or more  
off your newsstand price when you  
subscribe for 12 months to the  
International Herald Tribune

Country	Currency	12 months (+2 months FREE)	6 months (+1 month FREE)	3 months (+2 weeks FREE)	Subscription price per copy**	Newsstand price per copy	Your Savings	
Austria	A. Sch.	4,800	2,600	1,450	13.20	22	A. Sch. 9	A. Sch. 3,276
Belgium	B.Fr.	10,700	5,800	3,200	29	50	B.Fr. 21	B.Fr. 7,644
Denmark	D.Kr.	2,300	1,250	690	6.30	10	D.Kr. 37	D.Kr. 1,347
Finland*	F.M.	1,630	880	490	4.50	8	F.M. 35	F.M. 1,274
France	F.F.	1,400	760	420	3.85	7	F.F. 3.15	F.F. 1,147
Germany*	D.M.	560	300	170	1.55	2.7	D.M. 1.15	D.M. 419
Gr. Britain	£	120	65	36	0.33	0.55	£ 0.22	£ 80
Greece	Dr.	20,000	11,000	6,000	55	100	Dr. 45	Dr. 16,380
Ireland	£Ir.	140	77	42	0.38	0.70	£Ir. 0.32	£Ir. 116
Italy	Lire	350,000	190,000	106,000	960	1,800	Lire 840	Lire 305,760
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	10,700	5,800	3,200	29	50	L.Fr. 21	L.Fr. 7,644
Netherlands	FL	634	340	190	1.75	3	FL 1.25	FL 455
Norway*	N.Kr.	1,650	900	500	4.50	8	N.Kr. 3.50	N.Kr. 1,274
Portugal	Esc.	19,000	10,400	5,700	52	125	Esc. 73	Esc. 26,572
Spain*	Ptas.	26,500	14,600	8,000	73	135	Ptas. 62	Ptas. 22,568
Sweden*	S.Kr.	1,700	920	520	4.70	8	S.Kr. 3.30	S.Kr. 1,200
Switzerland	S.Fr.	490	270	148	1.35	2.50	S.Fr. 1.15	S.Fr. 418
Rest of Europe N. & French Africa, Middle East	\$	400	220	120	1.19	Varies by country	\$ 0.89	
Rest of Africa Gulf States, Asia	\$	550	300	165	1.64	Varies by country	\$ 1.51	

\* In these countries, hand delivery is available in major cities on publication date. For details and rates, please check here and fill in your address below. □

\*\*Based on a one-year subscription

Offer valid through March 31, 1987 for new subscribers only.

To: Subscription Manager, International Herald Tribune, 181, Avenue  
Charles-de-Gaulle, 92251 Neuilly Cedex, France. Tel: (1)46 379361/11x-612832

Please enter my subscription for:

☐ 12 months (+2 months free) ☐ 6 months (+1 month free) ☐ 3 months (+2 weeks free)

☐ My check is enclosed. ☐ Please charge my credit card account:

☐ American Express ☐ Diners Club ☐ Euro Card ☐ MasterCard ☐ Visa

Card account number \_\_\_\_\_

Card expiry date \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City/Country \_\_\_\_\_

Tel/Telex \_\_\_\_\_

16-347

You save more  
if you subscribe  
before April 1, 1987.  
Just fill out the  
coupon and mail it  
today to get  
more savings  
plus convenient  
delivery, 6 days  
per week.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

To: Subscription Manager, International Herald Tribune, 181, Avenue  
Charles-de-Gaulle, 92251 Neuilly Cedex, France. Tel: (1)46 379361/11x-612832

Please enter my subscription for:

☐ 12 months (+2 months free) ☐ 6 months (+1 month free) ☐ 3 months (+2 weeks free)

☐ My check is enclosed. ☐ Please charge my credit card account:

☐ American Express ☐ Diners Club ☐ Euro Card ☐ MasterCard ☐ Visa

Card account number \_\_\_\_\_

Card expiry date \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City/Country \_\_\_\_\_

Tel/Telex \_\_\_\_\_

16-347

Sales In	100s	High	Low	Close	Chg	Net	Sales In	100s	High	Low	Close	Chg	Net	Sales In	100s	High	Low	Close	Chg	Net	Sales In	100s	High	Low	Close	Chg	Net	Sales In	100s	High	Low	Close	Chg	Net	Sales In	100s	High	Low	Close	Chg	Net
ABX	30	43	120	120	120	120	ABX	30	43	120	120	120	120	ABX	30	43	120	120	120	120	ABX	30	43	120	120	120	120	ABX	30	43	120	120	120	120	ABX	30	43	120	120	120	120

مكتبة النهر



## NASDAQ National Market

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday.

(Continued)

1987 High Low Close Net

1986 High Low Close Net

1985 High Low Close Net

1984 High Low Close Net

1983 High Low Close Net

1982 High Low Close Net

1981 High Low Close Net

1980 High Low Close Net

1979 High Low Close Net

1978 High Low Close Net

1977 High Low Close Net

1976 High Low Close Net

1975 High Low Close Net

1974 High Low Close Net

1973 High Low Close Net

1972 High Low Close Net

1971 High Low Close Net

1970 High Low Close Net

1969 High Low Close Net

1968 High Low Close Net

1967 High Low Close Net

1966 High Low Close Net

1965 High Low Close Net

1964 High Low Close Net

1963 High Low Close Net

1962 High Low Close Net

1961 High Low Close Net

1960 High Low Close Net

1959 High Low Close Net

1958 High Low Close Net

1957 High Low Close Net

1956 High Low Close Net

1955 High Low Close Net

1954 High Low Close Net

1953 High Low Close Net

1952 High Low Close Net

1951 High Low Close Net

1950 High Low Close Net

1949 High Low Close Net

1948 High Low Close Net

1947 High Low Close Net

1946 High Low Close Net

1945 High Low Close Net

1944 High Low Close Net

1943 High Low Close Net

1942 High Low Close Net

1941 High Low Close Net

1940 High Low Close Net

1939 High Low Close Net

1938 High Low Close Net

1937 High Low Close Net

1936 High Low Close Net

1935 High Low Close Net

1934 High Low Close Net

1933 High Low Close Net

1932 High Low Close Net

1931 High Low Close Net

1930 High Low Close Net

1929 High Low Close Net

1928 High Low Close Net

1927 High Low Close Net

1926 High Low Close Net

1925 High Low Close Net

1924 High Low Close Net

1923 High Low Close Net

1922 High Low Close Net

1921 High Low Close Net

1920 High Low Close Net

1919 High Low Close Net

1918 High Low Close Net

1917 High Low Close Net

1916 High Low Close Net

1915 High Low Close Net

1914 High Low Close Net

1913 High Low Close Net

1912 High Low Close Net

1911 High Low Close Net

1910 High Low Close Net

1909 High Low Close Net

1908 High Low Close Net

1907 High Low Close Net

## Selling High Low Close Net

1987 High Low Close Net

1986 High Low Close Net

1985 High Low Close Net

1984 High Low Close Net

1983 High Low Close Net

1982 High Low Close Net

1981 High Low Close Net

1980 High Low Close Net

1979 High Low Close Net

1978 High Low Close Net

1977 High Low Close Net

1976 High Low Close Net

1975 High Low Close Net

1974 High Low Close Net

1973 High Low Close Net

1972 High Low Close Net

1971 High Low Close Net

1970 High Low Close Net

1969 High Low Close Net

1968 High Low Close Net

1967 High Low Close Net

1966 High Low Close Net

1965 High Low Close Net

1964 High Low Close Net

1963 High Low Close Net

1962 High Low Close Net

1961 High Low Close Net

1960 High Low Close Net

1959 High Low Close Net

1958 High Low Close Net

1957 High Low Close Net

1956 High Low Close Net

1955 High Low Close Net

1954 High Low Close Net

1953 High Low Close Net

1952 High Low Close Net

1951 High Low Close Net

1950 High Low Close Net

1949 High Low Close Net

1948 High Low Close Net

1947 High Low Close Net

1946 High Low Close Net

1945 High Low Close Net

1944 High Low Close Net

1943 High Low Close Net

1942 High Low Close Net

1941 High Low Close Net

1940 High Low Close Net

1939 High Low Close Net

1938 High Low Close Net

1937 High Low Close Net

1936 High Low Close Net

1935 High Low Close Net

1934 High Low Close Net

1933 High Low Close Net

1932 High Low Close Net

1931 High Low Close Net

1930 High Low Close Net

1929 High Low Close Net

1928 High Low Close Net

1927 High Low Close Net

1926 High Low Close Net

1925 High Low Close Net

1924 High Low Close Net

1923 High Low Close Net

1922 High Low Close Net

1921 High Low Close Net

1920 High Low Close Net

1919 High Low Close Net

1918 High Low Close Net

1917 High Low Close Net

1916 High Low Close Net

1915 High Low Close Net

1914 High Low Close Net

1913 High Low Close Net

1912 High Low Close Net

1911 High Low Close Net

1910 High Low Close Net

1909 High Low Close Net

1908 High Low Close Net

1907 High Low Close Net

1906 High Low Close Net

1905 High Low Close Net

## AMC: Car Maker Had a Reputation for Square Cars for 'Square' People

(Continued from first finance page)

AMC's very success with compact

was enough to persuade the Big

Three to jump into the compact-car

market as well.

In short order, small cars such as

Ford Motor Co.'s Falcon and General

Motors Corp.'s Chevrolet Nova were

easing heavily into the

sales of the classic and other AMC

compacts. By 1973, when the oil

embargo suddenly increased the

American appetite for small cars,

AMC was losing so much money that

it could not fight to regain its

share.

Another major problem was that

Mr. Romney's successors tried to

make AMC a full-line producer,

offering the luxury Ambassador,

various convertibles and a variety

of engine options. AMC never really

recovered from this decision, losing

more than \$100 million between

1966 and 1971. With the

exception of the Javelin and AMX,

AMC's cars had no appeal for

young buyers and only limited

appeal in the major adult market.

In its growing desperation in the

1960s, AMC tried hard to succeed

by being different, often with comical

results. "We always had to

make a statement, produce cars

that had some individuality," said

Richard Teague, vice president for

design from 1964 to 1985.

The Marlin, for example, introduced

in 1965, was different in

that it was built to compete with

the Dodge Charger, a fastback design

that was capturing the imagi-

nation of many Americans. Unfor-

tunately, according to Mr. Teague,

technical and financial considera-

tions forced the company to put

the Marlin on a 112-inch (284-cen-

timeter) wheelbase, rather than the

original 106, which gave it an over-

stretched look.

AMC sold slightly fewer than

18,000 Marlins, of which an

unknown number survive. And unlike

the Metro, it has not kept much of a

following. Mark Greener, president

of the 25-member Marlin Club of

America in Curcio, Ohio, some-

what defensively says that a Marlin

in reasonable condition today

would sell for around \$3,000, about

the original price.

The Pacer, introduced in 1975, is

perhaps the best known of AMC's

## Wall Street Review

AMEX Most Actives

NYSE Most Actives

AMEX Sales

NYSE Sales

AMEX Diaries

NYSE Diaries

Yen Straights

Treasury Bonds

Euromarts At a Glance

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

## ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

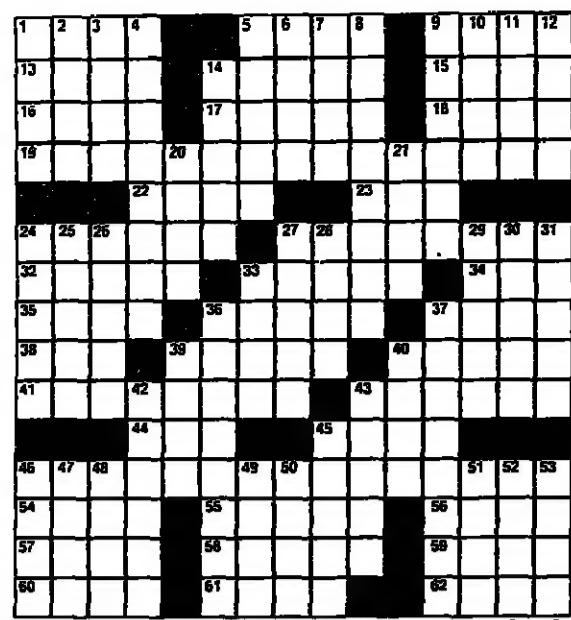
ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES



## SPORTS



**ACROSS**

1 Fisherman's barbed spear  
5 Thick slice  
9 Oliment  
13 — Range, U.S.S.R.  
14 — We Dance? 1951 hit song  
15 Jai  
16 Actress  
17 Rice dish  
18 Promontory  
19 Get rich via opportunism  
22 Cause to incline  
23 T-ta  
24 Show displeasure  
27 Broadway, e.g., in slang  
32 Manifest  
33 River at Orleans  
34 Evangelist's inst. at Tulsa  
35 Squarish  
36 Steak or table precursor  
37 Senator Hart  
38 D.D.E.  
39 He wrote "John Brown's Body"  
40 Slipped  
41 Rainy-day resources

**DOWN**

1 Chasm  
2 Indonesia's Islands  
3 F.D.R.'s dog  
4 Excessive  
5 Ascent's hair  
6 "Namouna" composer  
7 Comedian  
8 Colorful songster  
9 Interdicted  
10 To shelter, on a ship  
11 Jeune fille  
12 Fine spray

43 — "Fideles" above, poetically  
45 "M\*A\*S\*H" actor  
46 People with common interests  
54 Saharan  
55 Excessive  
56 Bern's river  
57 Dickens girl  
58 Feigned  
59 "T. Trinty" author  
60 — of Capri  
61 Caspian et al.  
62 Illustration Rockwell

14 Type of wheat  
20 Allusion  
21 "Auld Lang  
24 Redbreast  
25 Draw forth  
26 Battle of the  
27 Grimaces  
28 — She Sweet? 1927 song  
29 Booms  
30 Canadian decree  
31 — Maupassant  
32 Protracted  
36 Arranges  
37 Large extinct bird  
39 House bunch  
40 Collection of Old Norse poetry  
42 Unsteady gait  
43 — and hungry look? Shak.  
45 Vig styles  
46 Humanian coins  
47 Angers  
48 Brooklet  
49 Chimney duct  
50 — boy!  
51 Long-eared mammal  
52 Emerald Isle  
53 The others

## Austria's Wolf Wins Twice, Giving Figini Downhill Title

The Associated Press  
VAIL, Colorado — Sigrid Wolf of Austria, with a carbon copy of her surprising triumph the day before, skied to another women's World Cup downhill victory Saturday, handing the season's downhill title to Michela Figini of Switzerland.

Wolf, winning for the first two times in six years of cup skiing, and giving the Austrian team its second victory after a winless season by both its men and women, both times started 16th and overtook the previous leader.

Friday, she beat out Pam Fletcher of the United States; Saturday, she flew past Laurie Graham of Canada, clocking 1 minute, 52.30 seconds to Graham's 1:53.47. Maria Walliser of Switzerland was third in 1:53.66.

Figini finished 34th with a slow run she attributed to the wrong skis. Walliser's second-place standing behind Graham through the first 15 skiers would have given her enough points to overtake Figini for a second consecutive downhill title. But when Walliser was dropped

back to third place, she lost the points needed to catch Figini in the standings.

Figini, who won three downhill races this season to none for Walliser, finished with 93 points. Walliser had 90.

Walliser not only lost the downhill title but fell to second place in the overall standings behind teammate Vreni Schneider. When Wolf's run dropped her into third place, Walliser burst into tears and buried her head in her hands.

Friday, Wolf was timed in 1:49.79. Fletcher, who won this race a year ago, came down in 1:50.54, which held up through the next 14 skiers, but Elisabeth Kirschler of Austria later slipped into second place, with a time of 1:50.01.

**Müller Wins 3d Downhill**  
World champion Peter Müller easily won his third World Cup downhill race, and the last this season, in leading a Swiss sweep Saturday of the top four places at Canmore, Alberta, Canada, United Press International reported.

Müller, who won the world downhill championship at Crans-Montana, Switzerland, last month, glided through the 40 gates on the 2,953-meter (1.4-mile) Olympic course, which has a drop of 802 meters, in 1:44.32. Teammate Franz Heinzer was second in 1:46.15, with Daniel Maher third in 1:46.18 and Karl Alpiger fourth in 1:46.34.

The victory assured Müller, an 11-year veteran on the circuit, of second place in the downhill standings for the third year in a row.

Pinin Zurbiggen, who had clinched the cup overall and downhill titles, lost his balance on a jump half way down the course. He did not miss a gate but lost more than a second and finished 11th in 1:47.67. Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg had the second-fastest time posted, but was disqualified for missing a gate.

## Witt's Golden, Thomas 2d in Figure Skating

The Associated Press  
CINCINNATI — Katarina Witt of East Germany staged a sizzling freestyle program to music from "West Side Story" to win the gold medal Saturday night at the World Figure Skating Championships.

The 1984 Olympic champion won her third world title with a near perfect long program that featured five triple jumps. She received a 6.0 from the East German judges and was first on seven of the nine judges' cards.

Defending champion Debi Thomas won the silver medal, fellow American Caren Keady the bronze.

"It was the best I have skated," Witt said, 22, after coming back from an unusually poor start — a fifth-place finish in the compulsory figures that were worth 30 percent of the overall score. "I tried three different jumps and that's why it was best. And also the artistic impression."

Witt, who also won the short program, worth 20 percent, was the last skater in the freestyle, which is worth 50 percent of the total score. She followed Thomas, who hit four of her five triple jumps, and although skating more slowly than usual — probably due to tendinitis in her feet — got marks slightly better than Keady had earned.

Keady's captivating routine and poor performance by Kira Ivanova of the Soviet Union and Elizabeth Manley of Canada lifted her from fifth to third. She was eighth in last year's world competition and barely made the U.S. team for this event, sneaking into third place at the national championships when Tiffany Chin could not complete a triple jump in her long program.



Katarina Witt won her third world title Saturday night with a near perfect performance in figure skating.

## SPORTS BRIEFS

### Frenchman Wins Masters Pole Vault

GRENOBLE, France (AP) — Fereze Silbert of France won the first Masters pole vault competition Saturday with a leap of 19 feet, 4 1/4 inches (5.892 meters), but failed to break Sergei Bubka's world indoor mark. Bubka, the Soviet holder of the indoor and outdoor records, missed three attempts at his opening height of 19-04. His indoor mark is 19-04. Silbert, 27, broke the French indoor mark he had held along with Thierry Vigneron. Second place went to Philippe Collet of France, at 18-04. Earl Bell of the United States tied for third with Atanas Tarev of Bulgaria at 18-04. The competition pitted 12 of the world's top pole vaulters.

### Stewart Shoots 63 to Lead Florida Golf

ORLANDO, Florida (AP) — Payne Stewart shot an 8-under-par 63 for a one-stroke lead Saturday in the Bay Hill golf tournament. Stewart completed three rounds over Arnold Palmer's Bay Hill Club course in 199, 14 under par. David Frost, the South African who held the second-round lead, did not make a bogey, shot 65 — and saw Stewart storm past him. Frost's long par-saving putt on the 18th hole put him at 200 for 54 holes. Dan Pohl was tied for third with Curtis Strange at 205.

On Friday, Frost had taken a one-stroke lead over Stewart and Tim Simpson, shooting a 68 for 135 through 36 holes.

### For the Record

Roddie Haley of Arkansas broke the 1-minute barrier in the men's 500-meter race in the NCAA indoor track and field championships in Oklahoma City, clocking 59.90 seconds Saturday night for a world indoor best. The old mark was 1:00.17, set by Ken Lowery of the United States at Indianapolis on Jan. 16. (AP)

Ivan Lendl underwent surgery in Los Angeles last week to remove torn cartilage from his left knee, his agent said. Lendl, the world's top-ranked men's tennis player, will be out of action for several weeks. (AP)

Sebastian Coe of England, the only runner to defend an Olympic 1,500-meter title, said Friday he was "99 percent certain" he would not compete at in Seoul in 1988 "because I don't particularly want to." (AP)

Julio Cesar Chavez of Mexico will defend the World Boxing Council super featherweight title against Francisco Tomas da Cruz of Brazil on April 18 at Nimes, France, promoter Don King said Friday. (AP)

A May fight for the vacant World Boxing Association bantamweight title will be held in Seoul between South Korea's Park Chan-Yong and Panama's Azel Morin, South Korea's boxing commission said. (AP)

Dexter Manley, the Washington Redskins' defensive end, has begun at least a month of treatment for "an alcohol problem," his public relations aide said Friday. Manley checked himself into the Hazelden Foundation, a drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility in Center City, Minnesota, that has treated other National Football League players. (AP)

### Solution to Friday's Puzzle

ABBA SMASH SCAR  
CORN MALTA TARO  
HOOD ARIUS EDDO  
WILLIAMHOLDEN  
HOB ALAS BEINE  
ULENT TAE STY  
ALAE CAMERAL  
CATCHERINTHEVE  
KALENDOS DEED  
RAF VAS FAITH  
AVISO CAKE NOS  
JOANCAULFIELD  
ACE IRATO YEAR  
HERE MARES NERO  
STER SNARK XRAY

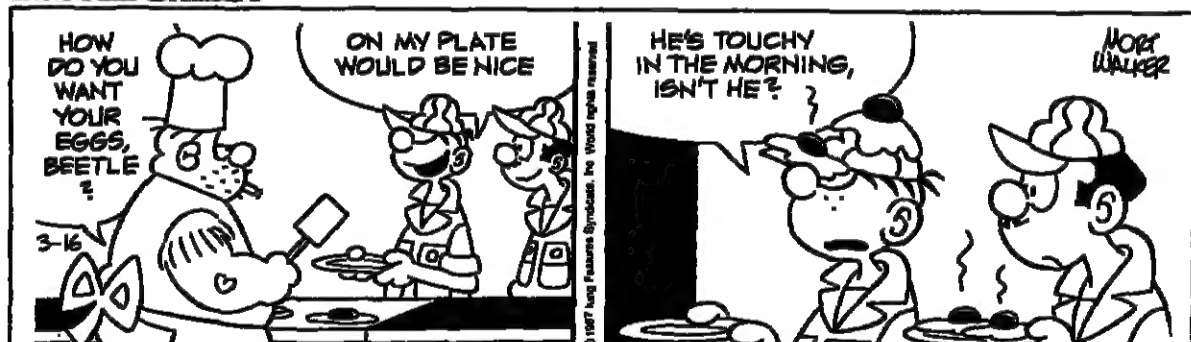
### PEANUTS



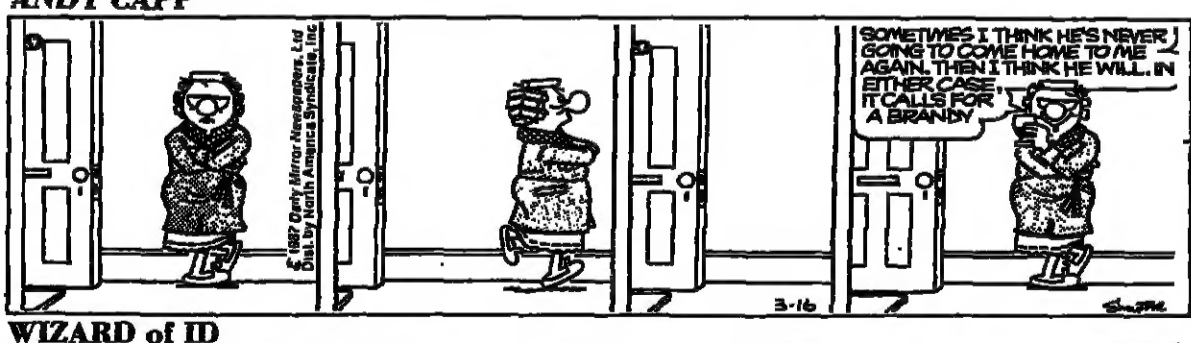
### BLONDIE



### BETLE BAILEY



### ANDY CAPP



### WIZARD of ID



### REX MORGAN



### GARFIELD



### WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW / Via Agence France-Press

#### Amsterdam

Share prices advanced on the Amsterdam stock exchange last week, led by strong gains for a handful of trend-setting issues.

Amid a stream of company results, international issues were firm at the end of the week. AKZO rose 7 guilders to 143.40, while Royal Dutch put on about 13 guilders to reach 235.40, supported by Wall Street gains and a stable dollar.

Unilever added 12 guilders to hit 546.70 and Philips gained 2 guilders and KLM 1 guilder. Stockbrokers Kempen & Co. said that further share price increases were likely, mainly among international issues.

The ANP-CBS General Index moved from 267.4 to 275.1, with total turnover rising from 4.56 billion guilders to 5.44 billion.

#### Frankfurt

Trading on the Frankfurt stock exchange was unsettled last week, notably by sales from abroad and the prospect of major capital increases at Babcock and Hoechst and the privatization of Veba.

The market was also shaken by Volkswagen's announcement that it had made provisions of 480 million Deutsche marks (about \$260 million) to cover losses stemming from an alleged currency swindle. VW shares plunged 7 percent on Wednesday and ended the week down 22.70 DM at 329.90.

The Commerzbank index lost 42.9 points to finish at 1,711.7. Turnover came to 14.3 billion DM, against 10.93 billion the previous week.

In the automobile section, Daimler-Benz dropped 40.50 DM to 934.50, while BMW gave up 3 DM to close at 476.

Banks were also poorly supported, with Commerzbank losing 9 DM, Dresdner 22 and Deutsche Bank 36.

#### Hong Kong

The Hang Seng Index saw-sawed throughout the week, but a major drop on Tuesday and dull end-of-week trading saw the index shed 77.74 points to close Friday at 2,721.17.

The broader-based Hong Kong Index fell 47.96 points on the previous week's finish to end at 1,744.75 Friday.

On Monday, dealers forecast further gains, as major local businesses were tipped to announce handsome results during the week.

But on Tuesday, the Hang Seng plummeted 89.33 points amid rumors that Hongkong & Shanghai Bank would announce a rights issue that might dilute the market's liquidity. The speculation was confirmed by the bank after the market closed Tuesday.

The market's see-saw movement is likely to continue this week unless fresh trading incentives crop up, dealers said.

#### London

After a dull start, the stock market gained ground last week, amid City expectations that rates could be reduced further when the national budget is presented this Tuesday.

The FT index of 100 leading shares rose nearly 1.8 points on the week to close at 2,000, while the Financial Times 30-share index failed to reach its previous week's levels, closing down 17.5 points at 1,583.9. The number of transactions fell from 257,097 to 243,793.

Glits were featured as sterling surged and the new £1 billion top stock was exhausted. The FT gilt index rose to its highest level since July 1986.

The Zebrugge ferry disaster led to a sharp fall in Peninsular & Oriental, the owner of European Ferries and the Herald of Free Enterprise ferry. Insurance stocks also eased on fears of substantial compensation claims.

#### Milan

The downward drift that has marked Milan stocks since the start of the year persisted last week, as the COMIT index shed 0.16 percent over the previous week, closing at 681.63 points.

#### Paris

The Paris Bourse, after a hectic, record-setting series of weekly sessions, settled down last week.

Profit-taking sales orders led to a 0.2 percent fall in the CAC index from 442.2 at the end of the previous week to 441.2.

An announcement Tuesday of a proposed takeover in market practices, under which stockbroking houses would have to share their trading monopoly with banks and finance companies, had little effect on prices.

Specialists said that despite the slowdown, the generally robust health of the Paris market is not in question, even if interest rates have not come down as quickly as investors had hoped.

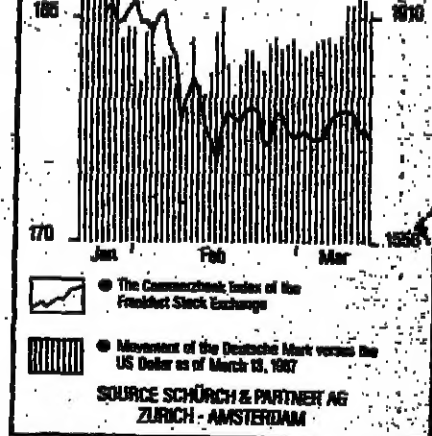
#### Singapore

The bull run on the Singapore stock market came to an abrupt halt last week as investors and speculators reaped profits.

The Straits Times industrial index, which had been on a steady climb to set a new record of 1,082.89 the previous week, lost 31.63 points to close at 1,051.15.

Total turnover for the week fell by 21 percent to 199.8 million units, while value declined by 9 percent to 412.96 million Singapore dollars.

Heavyweight blue chips and quality stocks came under selling pressure as prices fell across a broad front.



#### Tokyo

Share prices continued to surge throughout the week in Tokyo, as the key market indicators reached consecutive record highs from Tuesday to Friday.

The 225-stock Nikkei Average, ahead by 683.69 yen the previous week, posted a 392.10-yen gain to close at a record high of 21,497.95. The composite index of 1,000 common stocks finished at 1,844.91 points, up 28.22.

With the dollar pegged at around 153-154 yen, export-oriented blue chips such as Fuyo, Sony and TDK were actively bought by institutional and corporate investors as well as overseas buyers.

Market analysts said that some institutional investors had become wary of the high prices and might take to the sidelines this week before closing their books on the fiscal year at the end of this month.

#### Zurich

Share prices were irregular on the Zurich exchange last week, when the Credit Suisse index closed at 535.6, little changed from 535.2 the previous Friday.

Market watchers advised a halt to selling orders, predicting stronger trends in the coming week.

Much of the selling came on Friday and was aimed at banking issues, following an announcement by aluminum producer Alusuisse of a net loss of 688 million Swiss francs. The company had received significant financial help from Swiss banks.

Over the week, Union Bank of Switzerland dropped 235 francs to 5,325, while Motor Car, reflecting trends among finance companies, lost 10 francs to finish at 1,750.

### DENNIS THE MENACE



### JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HOYNE  
MERIC  
GLEMIT  
DROWBY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: IT'S A  
Friday's Jumbles: RIVET AWFUL SUGARY CHASE  
Answer: What good camouflage is — WISE GUISE

### WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Aberdeen	12	8	Bangkok	28	24
Amsterdam	12	8	Beijing	28	24
Antwerp	12	8	Hong Kong	28	24
Berlin	12	8	Kobe	28	24
Birmingham	12	8	Manila	28	24
Boston	12	8	Shanghai	28	24
Buenos Aires	12	8	Singapore	28	24
Calcutta	12	8	Taipei	28	24
Cardiff	12	8	Tokyo	28	24
Cebu	12	8			
Dublin	12	8			
Edinburgh	12	8			
Geneva	12	8			
Helsinki	12	8			
London	12	8			
Los Angeles	12	8			
Lyon	12	8			
Moscow	12	8			
Munich	12	8			
Nice	12	8			
Oso	12	8			
Paris	12	8			
Prague	12	8			
Rangoon	12	8			
San Francisco	12	8			
Seoul	12	8			
Stockholm	12	8			
Switzerland	12	8			
Vancouver	12	8			
Vienna	12	8			
Warsaw	12	8			
Zurich	12	8			

**MIDDLE EAST**  
Amman 12 8  
Beirut 12 8  
Damascus 12 8  
Jerusalem 12 8  
Tel Aviv 12 8

**OCEANIA**  
Auckland 12 8  
Sydney 12 8  
Wellington 12 8

**MONDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL 4, CHANNEL 5, FRANKFURT:** Snow, Temp. 2-4 (1-2). **LONDON:** Cloudy, Temp. 4-2 (3-2). **MADRID:** Partly, Temp. 12-10 (11-9). **NEW YORK:** Fair, Temp. 12-10 (11-9). **PARI:** Snow, Temp. 4-2 (3-2). **ROME:** Rain, Temp. 12-10 (11-9). **SAN FRANCISCO:** Partly, Temp. 12-10 (11-9). **SEATTLE:** Rain, Temp. 12-10 (11-9). **SINGAPORE:** Thunderstorm, Temp. 32-25 (29-25). **TOKYO:** Fair, Temp. 12-10 (11-9).



## SPORTS

## Dembo's 41 Help Wyoming Oust UCLA

## COLLEGE BASKETBALL

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Nevada-Las Vegas will not be meeting UCLA in the NCAA tournament after all, although many people would have liked it to happen.

Wyoming got in the way of a showdown between top-ranked UNLV and tradition-rich UCLA when the Cowboys, behind Francis Dembo's 41 points, beat the Bruins, 78-68, here Saturday in a second-round West Regional game.

"Does tradition play any part in the outcome of the game?" Dembo asked afterward. "I didn't play against no Kareem (Abdul-Jabbar), no Marques Johnson or no Kiki Vandeweghe," he said, referring to former stars for 10-time NCAA champion UCLA.

Nevada-Las Vegas beat Kansas State on Saturday night to advance to the regional semifinals of the National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament, against Wyoming in Seattle.

Dembo connected on nine of 14 shots from the field — including three three-pointers — and made 16 of 18 free throws. He was supported by Eric Leckner, who scored 20 points and got 14 rebounds.

"For years we were talking about what a privilege it would be to play UCLA," Jerry Tarkenton, the Nevada-Las Vegas coach, said before the Wyoming-UCLA game. "Now I'd like to think maybe it'd be their privilege to play UNLV."

Mark Wade, the Nevada-Las Vegas guard, said: "Being from L.A., I go home and see all my friends and all they talk about is the matchup between us and UCLA. I don't think UCLA and UNLV have ever played. I know it's something each Tarkenton has been talking about and a lot of players on our team are looking for."

But it was not to be. Wyoming's 2-1-2 zone, swinging around the 6-foot-11, 265-pound (2.13-meter, 120-kilogram) Leckner, dominated UCLA underneath. In the final six minutes the Cowboys gave up only one basket to UCLA, which had 14 shots.

Wyoming went ahead for good, 67-64, on back-to-back baskets by Leckner at 5:09 and 4:37. The Cowboys scored 9 of their last 11 points on free throws to pull away.

Reggie Miller had seven steals for the Bruins and led his team with 24 points. But his last basket came at the 10:58 mark, putting UCLA up, 59-54, and he fouled out in the final minute.

Wyoming shot 50 percent, held UCLA to 34 percent shooting and outrebounded the Bruins, 40-30.

"I don't think this was an upset," said the Wyoming coach, Jim Brandenburg. "We thought we could beat UCLA."

(UPI, LAT)  
In other NCAA tournament games, United Press International reported:

**EAST REGIONAL**  
Syracuse, New York (First Round)  
Florida 82, North Carolina State 70: Vernon Maxwell, hobbled by a sprained knee, scored 21 of his 28 points in the second half for Florida. The Gators outscored the Wolfpack 17-0, in one second-half stretch. North Carolina State was led by Bennie Bolton's 20 points.

**SOUTHEAST REGIONAL**  
Syracuse 79, Georgia Southern 73: Syracuse trailed, 40-39, at halftime but rallied behind Ronny Seikaly's 22 points.

**Charlotte, North Carolina (Second Round)**  
North Carolina 109, Michigan 97: North Carolina bettered 100 points for the seventh time this season to set up a game against Notre Dame, one of the three teams to beat the Tar Heels in the season.

North Carolina got 27 points and 10 rebounds from J.R. Reid, a freshman, while Michigan was paced by Gary Grant's 24. North Carolina made 10 three-point shots, and the two teams took 148 shots from the field, including 31 three-pointers. North Carolina reached the tournament's final 16 for the seventh straight year.

**Notre Dame 58, Texas Christian 57:** David Rivers sank a free throw with four seconds to play to carry Notre Dame to its 11th straight victory. With the score 57-57 and nine seconds remaining, TCU missed a lay-up. Mark Stevenson rebounded for Notre Dame and passed to Rivers. Then Jamie Dixon was called for a blocking foul as Rivers lost the ball out of bounds. Rivers made the



Anthony Allen of Georgetown watches the ball roll away as Ted Aceto, left, and Chris Seneca of Bucknell go for it during Georgetown's 75-53 NCAA victory in Atlanta.

first of the one-and-one and missed the second, but Scott Hicks stole Larry Richard's outlet pass after the rebound to ensure victory. Rivers ended with 24 points.

**Atlanta (Second Round)**  
Kansas 66, Houston 55: Kevin Pritchard scored 17 points to lead Kansas, whose all-American Danny Manning had just 12. Houston, the last of the 64 teams invited to the tournament, got 19 points from Reggie Winslow.

**Georgetown 75, Bucknell 53:** Reggie Williams scored 21 points for the Hoyas, who are aiming for their fourth Final Four berth in the last six years. Bucknell, in its first NCAA tournament, was led by Mark Atkinson's 11 points.

**Ohio State 91, Kentucky 77:** Dennis Hopson's 32 points lifted the Buckeyes, who were black shoulder bands in memory of Woody Hayes, the former Ohio State football coach who died Thursday. Ed Davender had 23 points for Kentucky.

**Birmingham, Alabama (Second Round)**  
Alabama 101, New Orleans 72: Derrick McKey's slam dunks and 26 points, along with Mike Gottfried's three-point shots and 20 points, turned the game into an early rout. The Crimson Tide held a 58-39 halftime lead by making 22 of 30 shots, rebounding five of the eight misses. The Tide shot 73 percent from the field for the game, its 11th straight victory.

**Providence 90, Austin Peay 87:** Billy Donovan rallied the Friars from a 10-point deficit in regulation and made three key points in the second half.

**Indiana 107, Auburn 90:** Indiana fell behind, 24-10, but recovered to score its most points since a 110-62 triumph over Grambling in the 1982-83 season. Steve Alford scored seven three-point shots, and moved past Rick Mount into second place on the all-time Big Ten scoring list with 2,344 points. Alford finished only Mike McGee from Michigan, who had 2,439, Mike Jones led Auburn with 30 points.

**Duke 65, Xavier, Ohio 60:** Duke outscored Xavier, 11-2, in the final five minutes and Kevin Strickland made four free throws in the last 20 seconds. Tommy Amaker led Duke with 20 points. Auburn and Duke-Navy doubleheader was 34-81, breaking the subregional mark of 29-610 set at the stadium two nights earlier.

**Tucson, Arizona (First Round)**  
Iowa 99, Santa Clara 76: Iowa bolted to a 38-3 lead and coasted home. The Hawkeyes got 18 points from Kevin Gamble.

**Texas 82, Fresno 76, Arizona 91, OT:** Chris Blocker's shot at the buzzer forced overtime and Hermal (Jeep) Jackson scored 9 of his 23 points in the extra period for the Miners. The officials first ruled Blocker's shot a three-pointer, then reversed the call. Quintan Gates scored 26 for the winners.

**Pittsburgh 93, Marist 68:** Pitt got 22 points each from Charles Smith and Demetrius Gore.

**Oklahoma 74, Tulsa 69:** The Sooners made their last eight free throws and outscored the Hurricane, 21-9, over the last 5:16. Harri Crane scored 21 points and had 17 rebounds for Oklahoma.

**Salt Lake City (Second Round)**  
Nevada-Las Vegas 80, Kansas State 61: Armon Gilliam scored 24 points and the Runnin' Rebels forced 23 turnovers, to overcome 44-percent shooting.

**UPL, AP**  
In Albuquerque, New Mexico, Kevin Scarborough's lay-up with 12 seconds to play tied the score for New Mexico at 82, but Eric Knox hit a three-point shot with one second left to win it for Oregon State.

**Southern Mississippi 93, Mississippi 75:** In Hattiesburg, Mississippi, John White scored 21 points for the Golden Eagles, who shot 67 percent from the field.

**St. Louis 76, St. Peter's 60:** In St. Louis, Missouri, Monroe Douglas scored 23 points for the Billikens, who made their first postseason appearance since 1965 before a capacity crowd of 9,029 at Kiel Auditorium.

**Reggie Miller** had seven steals for the Bruins and led his team with 24 points. But his last basket came at the 10:58 mark, putting UCLA up, 59-54, and he fouled out in the final minute.

**Wyoming shot** 50 percent, held UCLA to 34 percent shooting and outrebounded the Bruins, 40-30.

**"I don't think this was an upset,"** said the Wyoming coach, Jim Brandenburg. "We thought we could beat UCLA."

**(UPI, LAT)**  
In other NCAA tournament games, United Press International reported:

**EAST REGIONAL**  
Syracuse, New York (First Round)  
Florida 82, North Carolina State 70: Vernon Maxwell, hobbled by a sprained knee, scored 21 of his 28 points in the second half for Florida. The Gators outscored the Wolfpack 17-0, in one second-half stretch. North Carolina State was led by Bennie Bolton's 20 points.

**SOUTHEAST REGIONAL**  
Syracuse 79, Georgia Southern 73: Syracuse trailed, 40-39, at halftime but rallied behind Ronny Seikaly's 22 points.

**Charlotte, North Carolina (Second Round)**  
North Carolina 109, Michigan 97: North Carolina bettered 100 points for the seventh time this season to set up a game against Notre Dame, one of the three teams to beat the Tar Heels in the season.

North Carolina got 27 points and 10 rebounds from J.R. Reid, a freshman, while Michigan was paced by Gary Grant's 24. North Carolina made 10 three-point shots, and the two teams took 148 shots from the field, including 31 three-pointers. North Carolina reached the tournament's final 16 for the seventh straight year.

## W. Germany, Becker Upset in Davis Cup

United Press International

BARCELONA — Spain advanced Sunday to the quarterfinals of the Davis Cup World Group when Boris Becker pulled a major upset in the final singles match against West Germany.

Casal's 6-2, 6-4, 6-2, 6-3 defeat of the world's No. 2-ranked men's player in the decisive fifth match gave Spain a 3-2 triumph over the highly favored West German team.

The Spaniard is ranked No. 52 in the world, but, except for a brief reverse at the second set, was in control.

In the first set, Casal broke Becker's serve three times to run the score to 4-2, and, placing his shots down the center, he won the set, 6-4, after Becker's coach, Juan Carlos, urged him to change tactics.

Becker rallied in the second set as Casal committed a surprising number of unforced errors. But with the score at 2-2, Becker's coach, Juan Carlos, urged him to change tactics.

Becker's serve three times to run the score to 4-2, and, placing his shots down the center, he won the set, 6-4, after Becker's coach, Juan Carlos, urged him to change tactics.

Becker's serve three times to run the score to 4-2, and, placing his shots down the center, he won the set, 6-4, after Becker's coach, Juan Carlos, urged him to change tactics.

Becker's serve three times to run the score to 4-2, and, placing his shots down the center, he won the set, 6-4, after Becker's coach, Juan Carlos, urged him to change tactics.

Becker's serve three times to run the score to 4-2, and, placing his shots down the center, he won the set, 6-4, after Becker's coach, Juan Carlos, urged him to change tactics.

Becker's serve three times to run the score to 4-2, and, placing his shots down the center, he won the set, 6-4, after Becker's coach, Juan Carlos, urged him to change tactics.

Becker's serve three times to run the score to 4-2, and, placing his shots down the center, he won the set, 6-4, after Becker's coach, Juan Carlos, urged him to change tactics.

Becker's serve three times to run the score to 4-2, and, placing his shots down the center, he won the set, 6-4, after Becker's coach, Juan Carlos, urged him to change tactics.

Becker's serve three times to run the score to 4-2, and, placing his shots down the center, he won the set, 6-4, after Becker's coach, Juan Carlos, urged him to change tactics.

Becker's serve three times to run the score to 4-2, and, placing his shots down the center, he won the set, 6-4, after Becker's coach, Juan Carlos, urged him to change tactics.

Becker's serve three times to run the score to 4-2, and, placing his shots down the center, he won the set, 6-4, after Becker's coach, Juan Carlos, urged him to change tactics.

Becker's serve three times to run the score to 4-2, and, placing his shots down the center, he won the set, 6-4, after Becker's coach, Juan Carlos, urged him to change tactics.

Becker's serve three times to run the score to 4-2, and, placing his shots down the center, he won the set, 6-4, after Becker's coach, Juan Carlos, urged him to change tactics.

Becker's serve three times to run the score to 4-2, and, placing his shots down the center, he won the set, 6-4, after Becker's coach, Juan Carlos, urged him to change tactics.

Becker's serve three times to run the score to 4-2, and, placing his shots down the center, he won the set, 6-4, after Becker's coach, Juan Carlos, urged him to change tactics.

Becker's serve three times to run the score to 4-2, and, placing his shots down the center, he won the set, 6-4, after Becker's coach, Juan Carlos, urged him to change tactics.

Becker's serve three times to run the score to 4-2, and, placing his shots down the center, he won the set, 6-4, after Becker's coach, Juan Carlos, urged him to change tactics.

Becker's serve three times to run the score to 4-2, and, placing his shots down the center, he won the set, 6-4, after Becker's coach, Juan Carlos, urged him to change tactics.

Becker's serve three times to run the score to 4-2, and, placing his shots down the center, he won the set, 6-4, after Becker's coach, Juan Carlos, urged him to change tactics.

Becker's serve three times to run the score to 4-2, and, placing his shots down the center, he won the set, 6-4, after Becker's coach, Juan Carlos, urged him to change tactics.

Becker's serve three times to run the score to 4-2, and, placing his shots down the center, he won the set, 6-4, after Becker's coach, Juan Carlos, urged him to change tactics.

Becker's serve three times to run the score to 4-2, and, placing his shots down the center, he won the set, 6-4, after Becker's coach, Juan Carlos, urged him to change tactics.

Becker's serve three times to run the score to 4-2, and, placing his shots down the center, he won the set, 6-4, after Becker's coach, Juan Carlos, urged him to change tactics.

Becker's serve three times to run the score to 4-2, and, placing his shots down the center, he won the set, 6-4, after Becker's coach, Juan Carlos, urged him to change tactics.

Becker's serve three times to run the score to 4-2, and, placing his shots down the center, he won the set, 6-4, after Becker's coach, Juan Carlos, urged him to change tactics.

Becker's serve three times to run the score to 4-2, and, placing his shots down the center, he won the set, 6-4, after Becker's coach, Juan Carlos, urged him to change tactics.

## Mets, Red Sox Clash in 'Game 8'

The Associated Press

ST. PETERSBURG, Florida — A bench-clearing incident, triggered Sunday when Al Nipper of the Red Sox hit Darryl Strawberry with a pitch, marked the first meeting since the World Series between Boston and the New York Mets.

Major league baseball's commissioner, Peter Ueberroth, who was at the exhibition game, said he would look into "some unusual facts regarding the incident, and if they turn out to be true will take appropriate action."

There were reports that Nipper had said during the week he would hit Strawberry.

The Mets' outfielder had hit a home run off Nipper for the clinching blow in Game 7 last fall and had infuriated the Red Sox with a minute-long rant around the bases.

In the second inning Saturday, Nipper hit Strawberry squarely in the back with a fastball. Strawberry started to walk toward the mound while the pitcher stared back and stepped toward the plate.

The home plate umpire, Dave Pallone, got between them as players from both benches spilled onto the field. There was some pushing but no punching and order was quickly restored without any ejections. Such incidents are virtually unheard of during spring training.

"He threw the ball right at me. He did it on purpose," Strawberry said. "He better hope he doesn't see me down the line. I'll never forget it."

The Mets and Red Sox are to play again this spring on March 18 in Winter Haven, Florida.

Nipper, who threw four shutout innings, said, "The ball just got away. I came in with a fastball and I missed. It wasn't on purpose. It wasn't a personal thing."

Strawberry singled in his next at-bat off Nipper and later added an RBI single. The Red Sox won, 7-2.

"You never think of throwing at someone in spring training," Strawberry said. "Last year we had a lot of beanballs thrown at us. When guys hit us they expect us to suffer."

He said that the Mets' manager, Dave Johnson, "doesn't want us fighting this spring."

The Mets were involved in four brawls last season, once when Strawberry charged the mound after Atlanta's David Palmer hit him.

Before Saturday's game, fans began lining up outside AT&T Stadium at 7:00 A.M. for bleacher seats.

"It's kind of like the eighth game of the World Series," Ueberroth said. "I wanted to come to this one."

Many key performers from last October were absent Saturday. Ray Knight, the most valuable player of the series, has left the Mets. For Boston, Roger Clemens is a holdout. Rich Gedman is a free agent and Wade Boggs and Bill Buckner did not travel to St. Petersburg.

The Mets were involved in four brawls last season, once when Strawberry charged the mound after Atlanta's David Palmer hit him.

Before Saturday's game, fans began lining up outside AT&T Stadium at 7:00 A.M. for bleacher seats.

"It's kind of like the eighth game of the World Series," Ueberroth said. "I wanted to come to this one."

Many key performers from last October were absent Saturday. Ray Knight, the most valuable player of the series, has left the Mets. For Boston, Roger Clemens is a holdout. Rich Gedman is a free agent and Wade Boggs and Bill Buckner did not travel to St. Petersburg.

The Mets were involved in four brawls last season, once when Strawberry charged the mound after Atlanta's David Palmer hit him.

Before Saturday's game, fans began lining up outside AT&T Stadium at 7:00 A.M. for bleacher seats.

"It's kind of like the eighth game of the World Series," Ueberroth said. "I wanted to come to this one."

## Razorbacks Win the Battle of Arkansas to Advance in NIT

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FAYETTEVILLE, Arkansas — Arkansas defeated Arkansas State in basketball Friday night for the first time in 39 years. The outcome might explain why the Razorbacks had avoided the Indians for 30 long.

The Razorbacks, who have refused to schedule Arkansas State during the regular season, overcame a 21-point deficit in the second half to defeat the Indians, 67-64, in overtime of a first-round National Invitational Tournament game.

Mario Credit and Stephan Moore each scored a basket in the final two minutes of overtime for Arkansas. Credit scored off a rebound with 1:45 left to put the Razorbacks ahead, 65-64, and Moore clinched the victory when he took a pass from Ron Huey for a dunk with 30 seconds to play.

"We were very tight," the Arkansas coach, Nolan Richardson, said of the Razorbacks, who shot 27 of 70 from the field. "The difference in the game was our defense. We couldn't get the ball to go down, so we needed to win with our pressure."

Arkansas forced 19 turnovers while committing only 9.

Niagara 74, Seton Hall 65: In Buffalo, New York, Alex Agudio scored a career-high 34 points and grabbed 11 rebounds for the Purple Eagles. He was 10 of 17 from the field and 14 of 14 from the free-throw line.

California 72, Fullerton State 68, OT: In Berkeley, California, the winners Kevin Johnson mistakenly dribbled away the final eight seconds in regulation, thinking California was leading when the score was tied at 60. But he recovered himself by scoring the first four points in overtime and assisting on two important baskets. Johnson scored 30 for the game.

Oregon State 85, New Mexico 82: In Albuquerque, New Mexico, Kevin Scarborough's lay-up with 12 seconds to play tied the score for New Mexico at 82, but Eric Knox hit a three-point shot with one second left to win it for Oregon State.

Southern Mississippi 93, Mississippi 75: In Hattiesburg, Mississippi, John White scored 21 points for the Golden Eagles, who shot 67 percent from the field.

St. Louis 76, St. Peter's 60: In St. Louis, Missouri, Monroe Douglas scored 23 points for the Billikens, who made their first postseason appearance since 1965 before a capacity crowd of 9,029 at Kiel Auditorium.

Reggie Miller had seven steals for the Bruins and led his team with 24 points. But his last basket came at the 10:58 mark, putting UCLA up, 59-54, and he fouled out in the final minute.

Wyoming shot 50 percent, held UCLA to 34 percent shooting and outrebounded the Bruins, 40-30.

"I don't think this was an upset," said the Wyoming coach, Jim Brandenburg. "We thought we could beat UCLA."

(UPI, LAT)  
In other NCAA tournament games, United Press International reported:

**EAST REGIONAL**  
Syracuse, New York (First Round)  
Florida 82, North Carolina State 70: Vernon Maxwell, hobbled by a sprained knee, scored 21 of his 28 points in the second half for Florida. The Gators outscored the Wolfpack 17-0, in one second-half stretch. North Carolina State was led by Bennie Bolton's 20 points.

**SOUTHEAST REGIONAL**  
Syracuse 79, Georgia Southern 73: Syracuse trailed, 40-39, at halftime but rallied behind Ronny Seikaly's 22 points.

**Charlotte, North Carolina (Second Round)**  
North Carolina 109, Michigan 97: North Carolina bettered 100 points for the seventh time this season to set up a game against Notre Dame, one of the three teams to beat the Tar Heels in the season.

North Carolina got 27 points and 10 rebounds from J.R. Reid, a freshman, while Michigan was paced by Gary Grant's 24. North Carolina made 10 three-point shots, and the two teams took 148 shots from the field, including 31 three-pointers. North Carolina reached the tournament's final 16 for the seventh straight year.

## SCOREBOARD

## Basketball

## NCAA Results

**FIRST ROUND**  
March 13  
Syracuse 79, Georgia Southern 73  
Florida 82, North Carolina State 70  
North Carolina 109, Michigan 97  
Syracuse 79, Georgia Southern 73  
Florida 82, North Carolina State 70  
North Carolina 109, Michigan 97

**SECOND ROUND**  
March 14  
Syracuse 79, Georgia Southern 73  
Florida 82, North Carolina State 70  
North Carolina 109, Michigan 97  
Syracuse 79, Georgia Southern 73  
Florida 82, North Carolina State 70  
North Carolina 109, Michigan 97

**THIRD ROUND**  
March 15  
Syracuse 79, Georgia Southern 73  
Florida 82, North Carolina State 70  
North Carolina 109, Michigan 97  
Syracuse 79, Georgia Southern 73  
Florida 82, North Carolina State 70  
North Carolina 109, Michigan 97

**FOURTH ROUND**  
March 16  
Syracuse 79, Georgia Southern 73  
Florida 82, North Carolina State 70  
North Carolina 109, Michigan 97  
Syracuse 79, Georgia Southern 73  
Florida 82, North Carolina State 70  
North Carolina 109, Michigan 97

**FIFTH ROUND**  
March 17  
Syracuse 79, Georgia Southern 73  
Florida 82, North Carolina State 70  
North Carolina 109, Michigan 97  
Syracuse 79, Georgia Southern 73  
Florida 82, North Carolina State 70  
North Carolina 109, Michigan 97

**SIXTH ROUND**  
March 18  
Syracuse 79, Georgia Southern 73  
Florida 82, North Carolina State 70  
North Carolina 109, Michigan 97  
Syracuse 79, Georgia Southern 73  
Florida 82, North Carolina State 70  
North Carolina 109, Michigan 97

**SEVENTH ROUND**  
March 19  
Syracuse 79, Georgia Southern 73  
Florida 82, North Carolina State 70  
North Carolina 109, Michigan 97  
Syracuse 79, Georgia Southern 73  
Florida 82, North Carolina State 70  
North Carolina 109, Michigan 97

**EIGHTH ROUND**  
March 20  
Syracuse 79, Georgia Southern 73  
Florida 82, North Carolina State 70  
North Carolina 109, Michigan 97  
Syracuse 79, Georgia Southern 73  
Florida 82, North Carolina State 70  
North Carolina 109, Michigan 97

**NINTH ROUND**  
March 21  
Syracuse 79, Georgia Southern 73  
Florida 82, North Carolina State 70  
North Carolina 109, Michigan 97  
Syracuse 79, Georgia Southern 73  
Florida 82, North Carolina State 70  
North Carolina 109, Michigan 97

**TENTH ROUND**  
March 22  
Syracuse 79, Georgia Southern 73  
Florida 82, North Carolina State 70  
North Carolina 109, Michigan 97  
Syracuse 79, Georgia Southern 73  
Florida 82, North Carolina State 70  
North Carolina 109, Michigan 97

**ELEVENTH ROUND**  
March 23  
Syracuse 79, Georgia Southern 73  
Florida 82, North Carolina State 70  
North Carolina 109, Michigan 97  
Syracuse 79, Georgia Southern 73  
Florida 82, North Carolina State 70  
North Carolina 109, Michigan 97

**Twelfth Round**  
March 24  
Syracuse 79, Georgia Southern 73  
Florida 82, North Carolina State 70  
North Carolina 109, Michigan 97  
Syracuse 79, Georgia Southern 73  
Florida 82, North Carolina State 70  
North Carolina 109, Michigan 97

**Thirteenth Round**  
March 25  
Syracuse 79, Georgia Southern 73  
Florida 82, North Carolina State 70  
North Carolina 109, Michigan 97  
Syracuse 79, Georgia Southern 73  
Florida 82, North Carolina State 70  
North Carolina 109, Michigan 97

**Fourteenth Round**  
March 26  
Syracuse 79, Georgia Southern 73  
Florida 82, North Carolina State 70  
North Carolina 109, Michigan 97  
Syracuse 79, Georgia Southern 73  
Florida 82, North Carolina State 70  
North Carolina 109, Michigan 97

## National Basketball Association Standings



